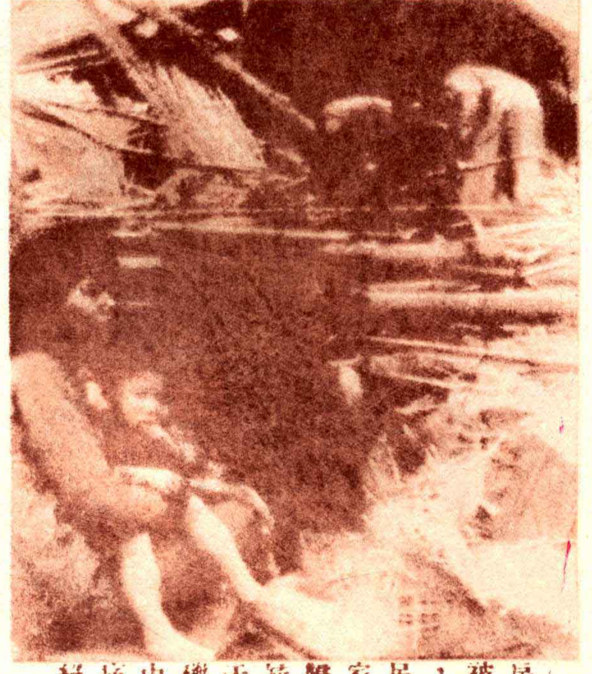
良友一五六期目錄

二十九年七月號


1
勝利的啟示
中國抗戰第四年開始
ON EVE OF CHINESE VICTORY
Sino-Japanese War Enters Fourth Year

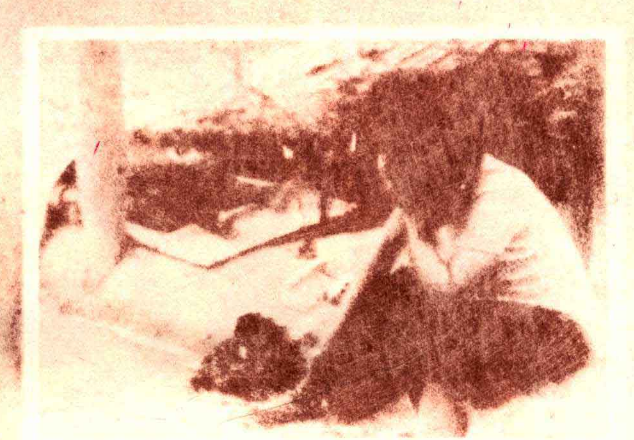
烟火漫天日

ON CHUNGKING



房舍被燬，居民無家可歸，婦孺于瓦礫堆中悲痛欲絕。

They lost their home.



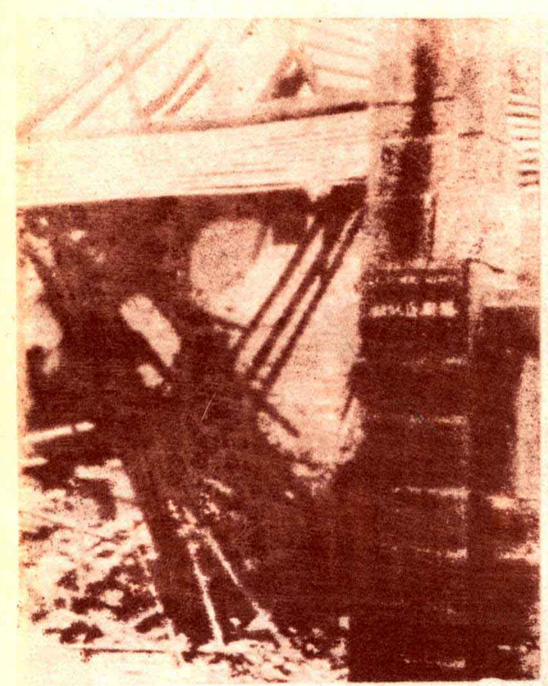
平民無辜被炸，一婦人在其亡夫屍旁悽愴哀號

She lost her beloved.

機頻在行都肆虐

卓世傑攝

RUTHLESS JAPANESE RAIDS



蘇聯駐渝塔斯通訊社社址被炸後之殘迹

The Tass News Agency office was completely ruined.



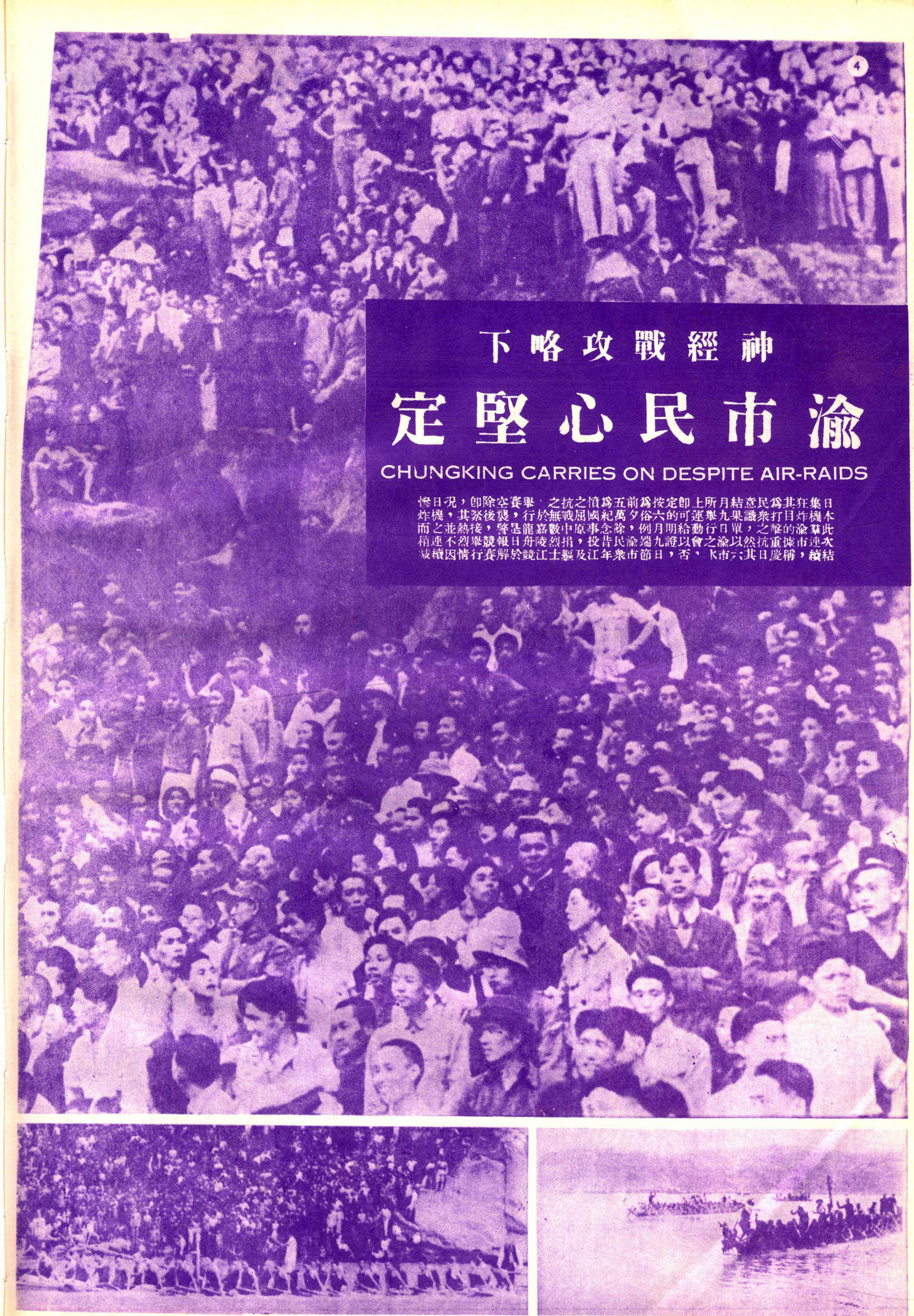
市區街道被炸後之殘破狀況

A new kind of wash-line.



在燃燒中之市區民房

One of the thousands of buildings destroyed.

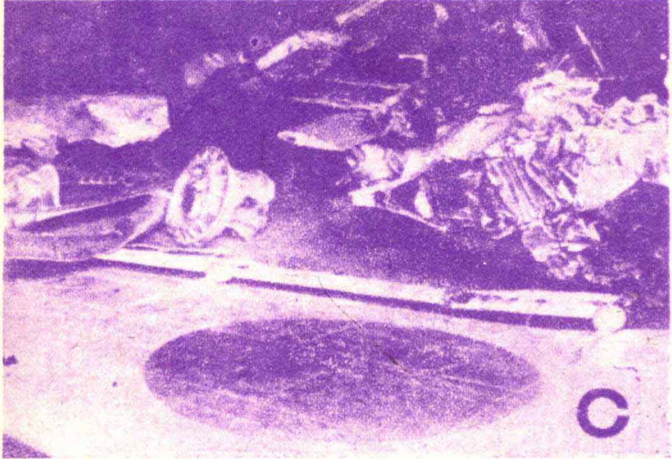


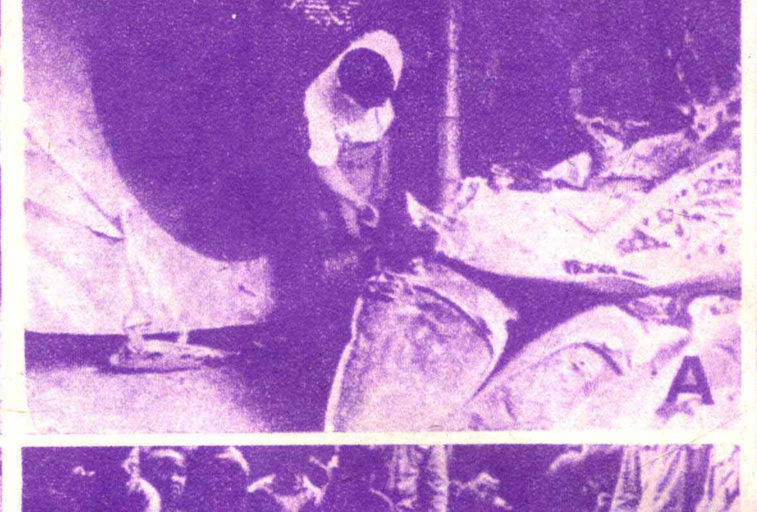
神經戰攻略下

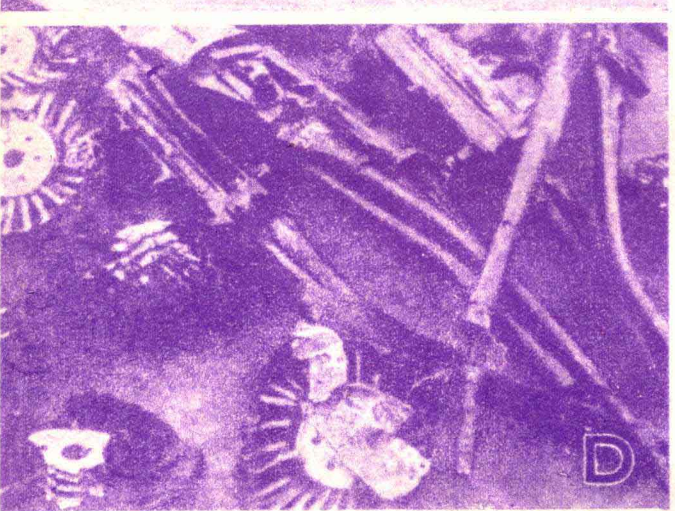
渝市民心堅定

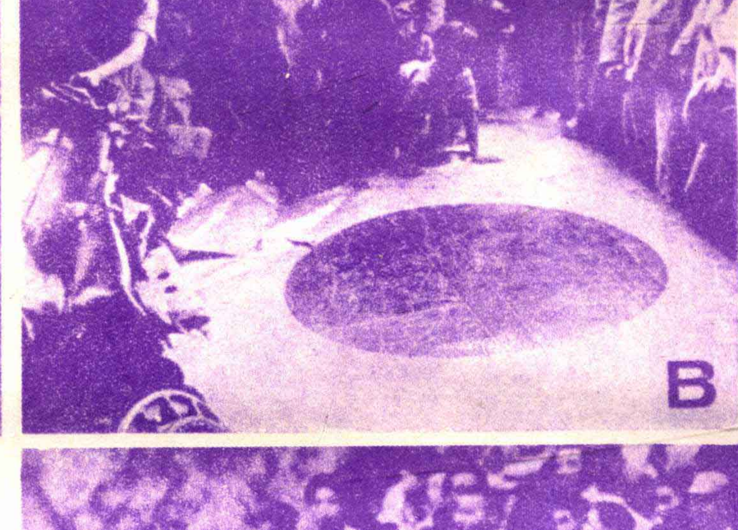
CHUNGKING CARRIES ON DESPITE AIR-RAIDS

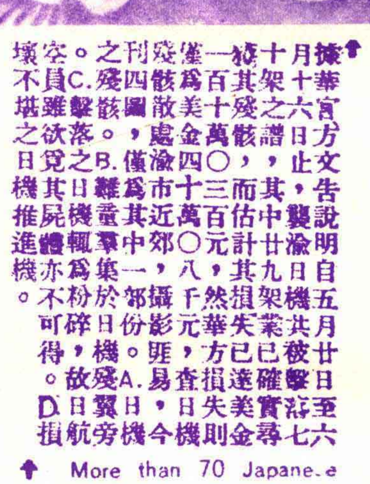
日本此次結集機羣連續狂炸渝市，其目的據稱為打擊重慶民衆之抗日意識，然其結果單以六月九日渝市所舉行之水上運動會，即可給以否定的明證，按六月九日為俗例端節前夕，渝市五萬餘民衆為紀念當年憤國事投江之屈原，及抗戰中捐驅之無數烈士，於嘉陵江舉行龍舟競賽，是日於空襲警報解除後，競賽即緊接舉行，其熱烈情況，並不因日機之連續慘炸而稍減











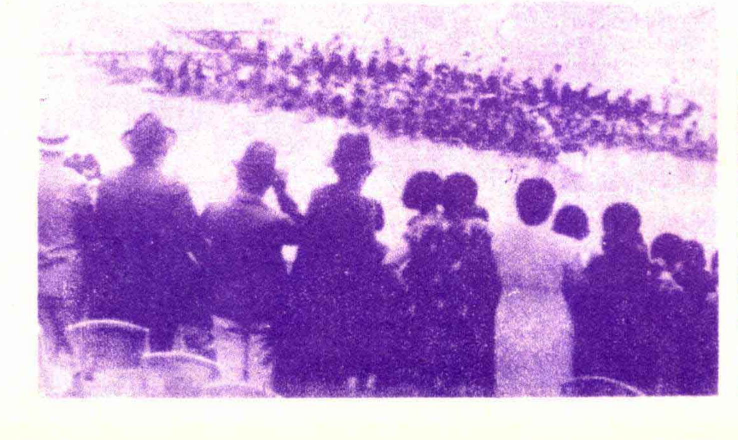
據華官方文告說明自五月廿日至六月十六日止，襲渝日機共被擊落七十架之譜，其中廿九架業已確實尋獲其殘骸，而估計其損失已達美金一百十萬〇三百元，然華方損失則僅爲美金四十萬〇八千元，查日機殘骸散處渝市近郊，攝影匪易，今刊四圖，僅爲其中一部份。A.日機之殘骸。B.蠅蠆羣集於日機殘翼旁。C.擊落之日機輒爲粉碎，故日航空員雖欲覓其屍體亦不可得。D.損壞不堪之日機推進機。

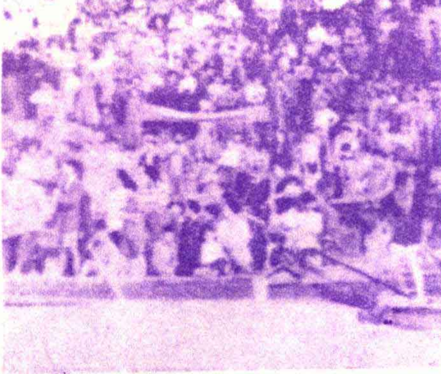
↑ More than 70 Japane.e planes were brought dc.wn by Chinese pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns between May 20 and June 16, according to Chungking reports. Of these, the wrecks of 29 of the raiders had been located--wrecks which represent the Japanese loss of U. S. $1. 100, 300 as compared with the estimated Chinese property damage of U. S. $ 408, 000. Pictures above show parts cf the Japanese planes brought down

(右圖)嘉陵江畔，萬頭攢動，羣衆佇立圍觀龍舟競賽。(下右)將達終點時之一幕。(下中)在岸旁待命起賽。(下左)司令台前一瞥。

Since the middle of May, Japanese bombers almost daily raided Chungking. Despite the destruction and massacre, the people in tne Chinese war-time capital carry onlmore determined than ever to push tne war to the very and victorious end. At right are pictures showing the big Dragon Boat Race held an hour after one of the most serious Japanese raids on June 0







法國接受和平條

FRANCE ACCEPTS ARMISTICE TERMS

sing in face of the powerful German sued for peace shortly after the fall rganization of the government under arshal Petain. The German armis- to be more severe than those they in 1918, were accepted and the was subsequently revised. Demo- ce and a totalitarian state under Petain was born.

自去年九月三日英法同時對德宣戰以來，雙方軍隊相持於法德邊境之馬奇諾及齊格菲兩防線中，據其堅強工事、互以大砲遙擊及前哨偶有小接觸外，軍事進展極爲緩慢，迄本年五月十日，德軍挾其鋒利之閃電戰術，進兵荷比，侵入法軍左翼，雖經聯軍馳援，終不能遏其猛烈攻勢，迄六月十日，巴黎兵不血刃而告淪陷，法國萊諾內閣辭職，由貝當大將組閣，接受德義所提之和平條件，並修改憲法，實行法西斯制度、法蘭西第三共和國之民主政權，自一八七〇年對德戰敗後確立以來，七十年間，領導世界民主政治，此次對德再度戰敗，遂使極義特權政治，又獲一抬頭機會矣。

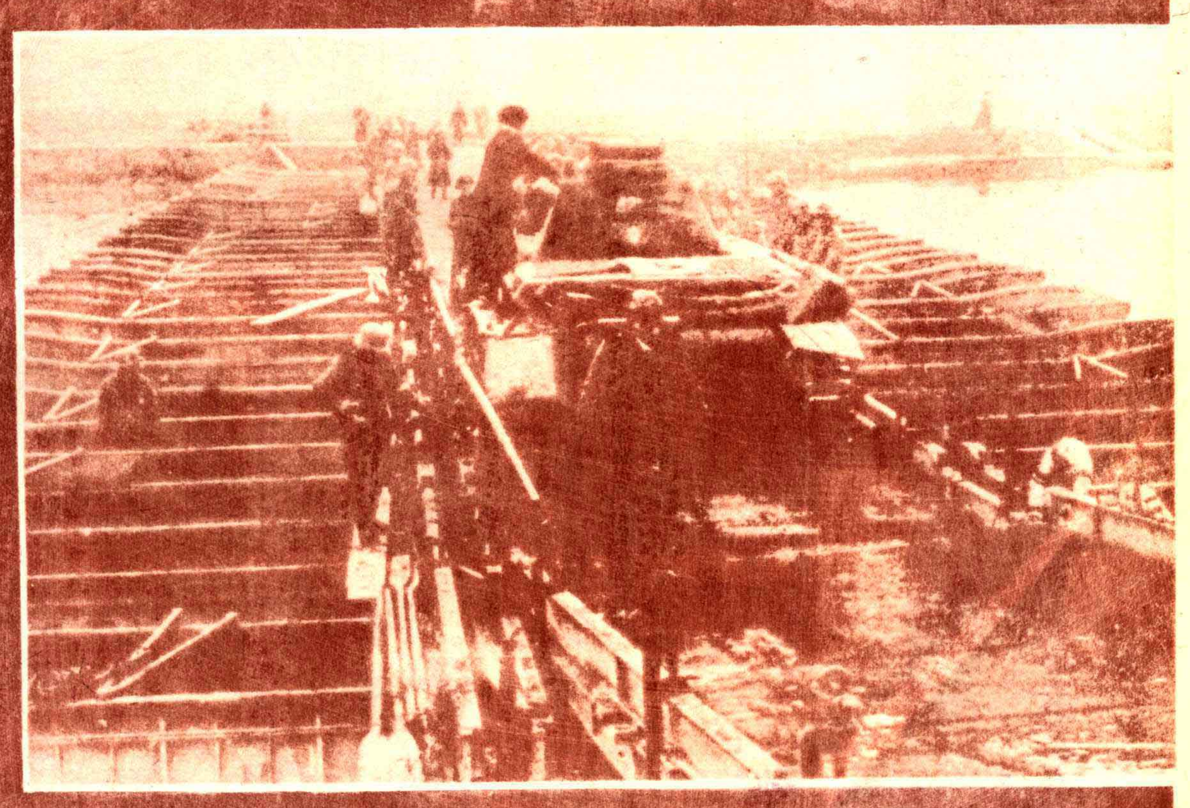
units advancing in Northern France.

僞裝之德國步兵，正在法國北部前線作戰。



被德軍重砲所毀之波沙砲台

the extensive damage and the rifles captued.



德軍坦克車橫渡架設米塞河上之浮橋，向色當進發。

German tanks crossing the Meuse near Sedan on a pontoon bridge.



德軍佔領巴黎後，在凱旋門上遙望鐵塔。

German troops in Paris. View from the top of Arc de Triumphe with the Eiffel Tower in the background.



通巴黎之大道上，法軍遺棄之軍火車輛，爲數極巨。

Cars and munitions abandoned on the road to Paris by French troops.

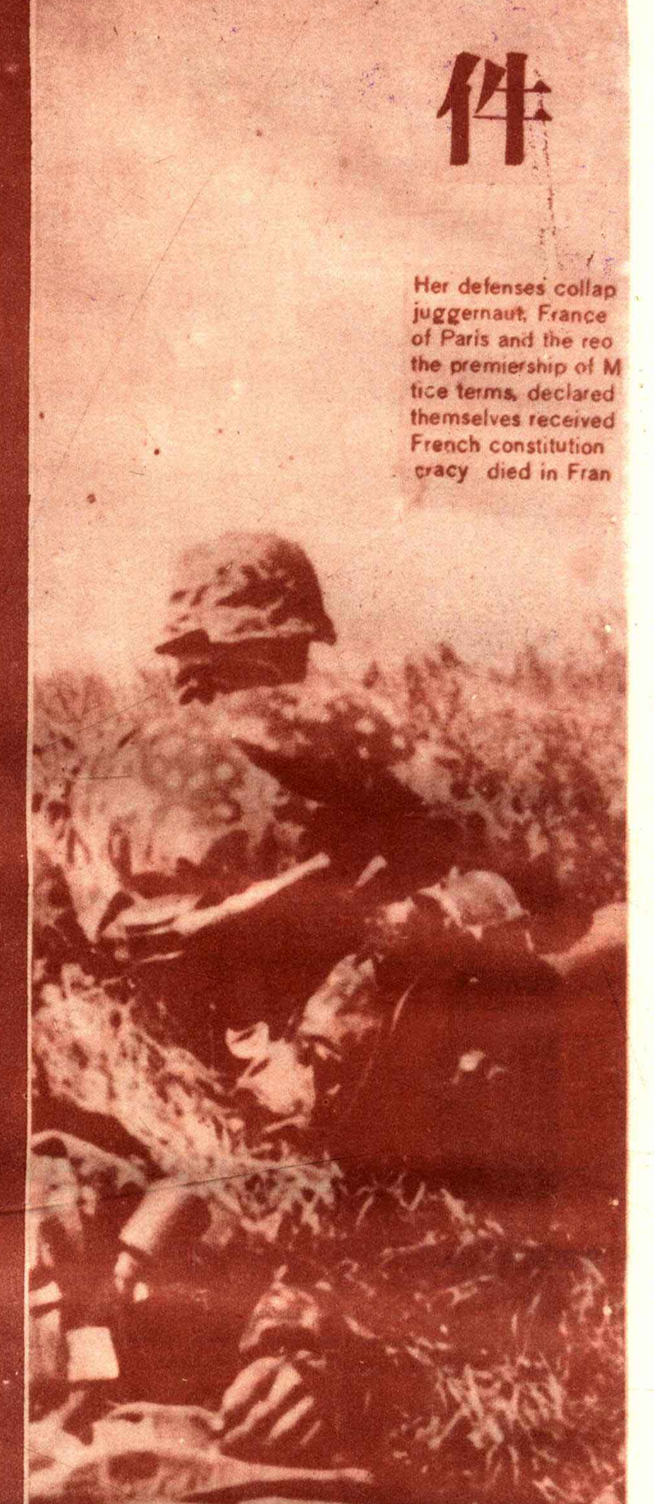


巴黎近郊大道上之殘餘工事，右爲道旁路標。

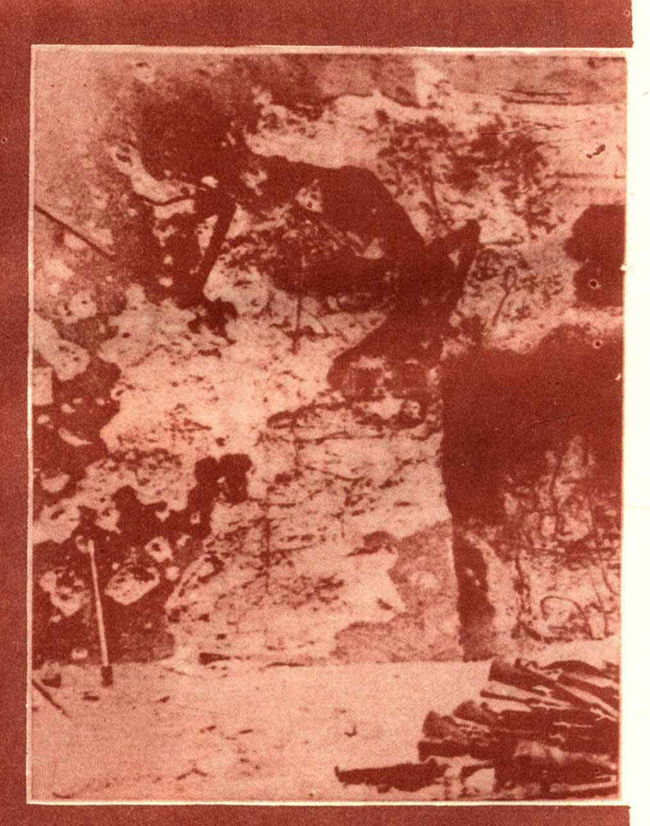
Half-completed barricades on the road to Paris., Germans entered the city before they were completed.

件

Her defenses collap
juggernaut, France
of Paris and the reo
the premiership of M
tice terms, declared
themselves received
French constitution
cracy died in Fran



Camouflaged German



殘跡，前爲法軍遺棄之槍械。

For be Bousso captured by Germans. Note

英將繼續作戰

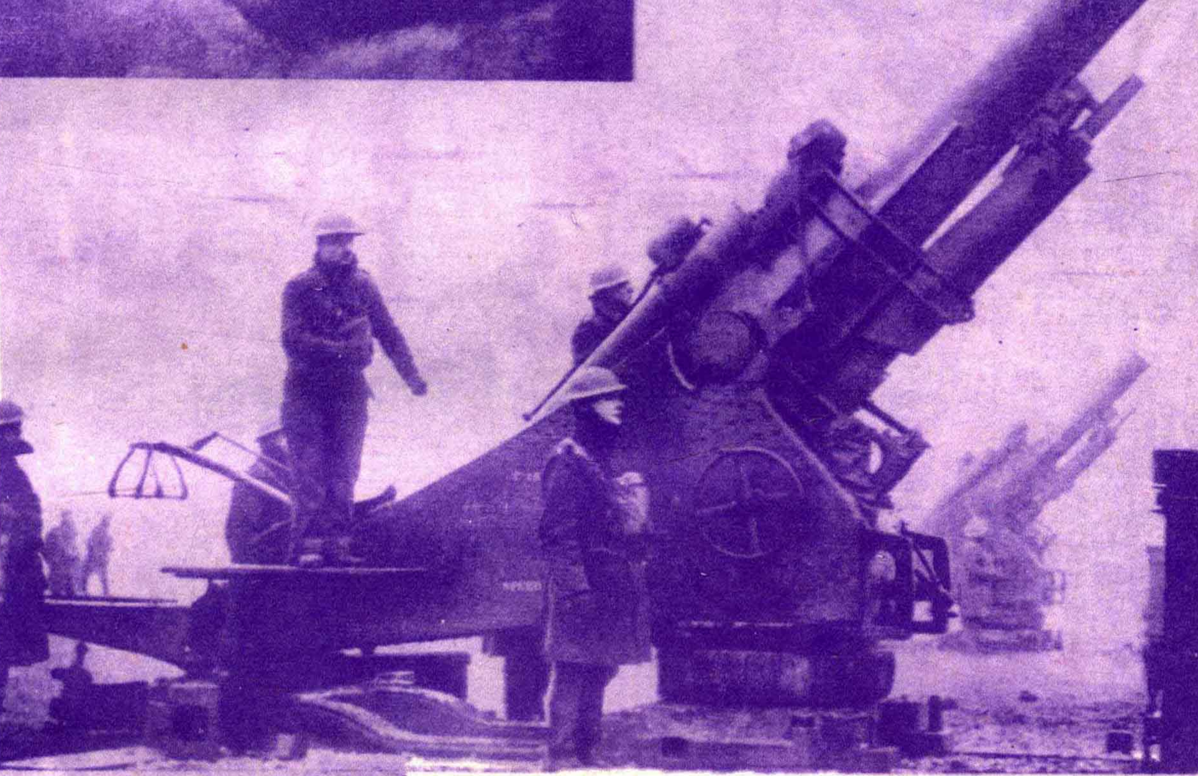
德軍佔領巴黎後之六月二十四日，法總理萊諾辭職。由極右派領袖貝當組閣，不及二十四小時，貝當即向希特勒求和，德國所提條件之苛，不下二十二年前之凡爾賽條約，法軍既放棄戰爭，英國上下，均表示將單獨作戰，直至獲得最後勝利而後已，邱吉爾謂：不列顛帝國如能綿延千載，後人將謂此乃一最偉大之時代。

BRITAIN FIGHTS ON

Britain will fight on despite France's capitulation to the German panzer divisions. For the life and death struggle, Britain is mustering her immense resources to repulse the German blitzkrieg.



英國機羣不分晝夜，巡遊海岸上空，以防德機侵襲。
British planes patrolling the Channel area on the look-out against Nazi raiders.



在海上保持絕對優勢之英國海軍，已在海峽區域及地中海完成其緊急措施，擬隨時予德義以打擊。
On the sea, Britain's powerful navy, bigger than the German and Italian navies combined, controls the ↓ Channel and the Mediterranean.

↑十三吋口徑之大炮排列於英國海峽，德軍如登陸，即將遭受轟擊。
Along the coast, heavy batteries are assigned to repulse possible German attempts at landing.



↑蘇格蘭海軍根據地上空滿佈防空汽球網。
Over the famous Firth of Fortn bridge, captive balloons await the German raiders.

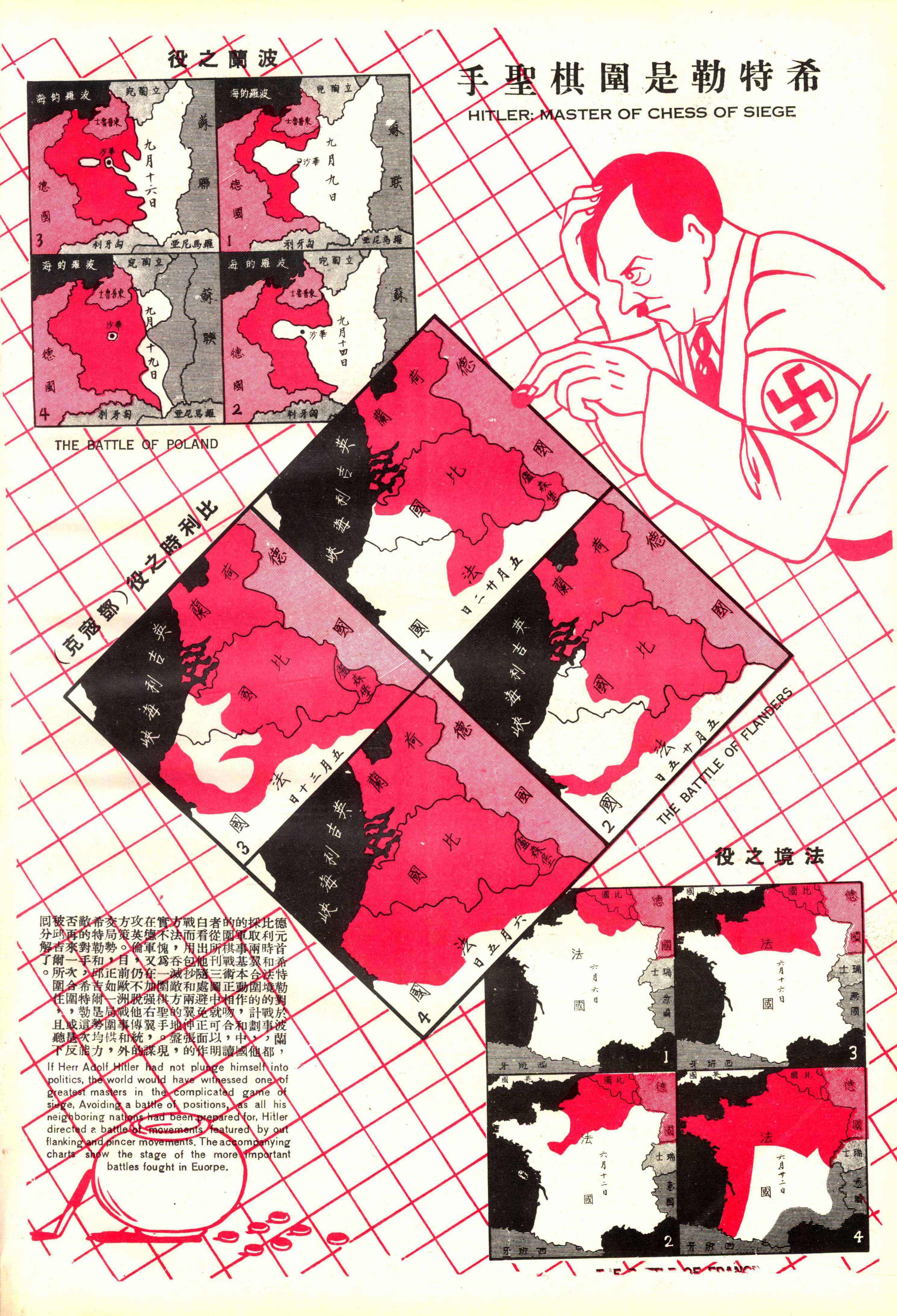
歐洲地圖變色

MAP OF EUROPE CHANGES RAPIDLY



The map of Europe is changing as rapidly as feminine styles. The political map, set down by the Versailles Treaty in 1919, saw tremendous revisions in the brief space of five yeare beginning January, 1935, when Herr Adolf Hitler marched into Austria. Then Sudetenland was merged, closely followed by the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. In September, 1939, another series of important changes took place, starting with Germany's seizure of Danzig and the Corridor and eventually the whole of Poland. Since April this year, nations were wiped out after nations. Germany's blitzkrieg swept over Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium and part of France.

洲勒領爾大如　，所大德五淪後九發此盤在武奧期迫　驚方是域了十所
的的國的約何　完有的法月陷，月後次個同力國是是　異，我，顏餘產
地目家目無製歐全大法德開，丹彼，世捷年佔在一把希納作們雖色年生一
圖的的的可繪洲彼西國意亦荷麥德波界克九據一九薩勒粹一暫不了後的九
呢，領，能，的德洋只兩彼比和蘇蘭大國月捷九三爾脫勢大時彼。的歐一
！却土在預戰地意和剩協佔及挪兩亦戰被台克三五區改力概把國用今洲九
在主恢料事國所地了定，盧威國于因侖併增八年恢變之的德際武天新年
根權復，未，封中一簽二森在所一但為，內年一復地日觀軍所力，地在
本，一因結將鎖海與訂月堡今瓜九澤保翌蘇三月武圖益察佔承佔又圖凡
敵而切爲東來了的移後廿公年分三間護年台月，裝的擴，領認領全，爾
遺希被邱前應　出亦，二週四，九題國三德被備，第大不的，的部到賽
歐脫佔吉，當　口，諾日在月此年爆。月區用膏有一。禁地但區變二宮



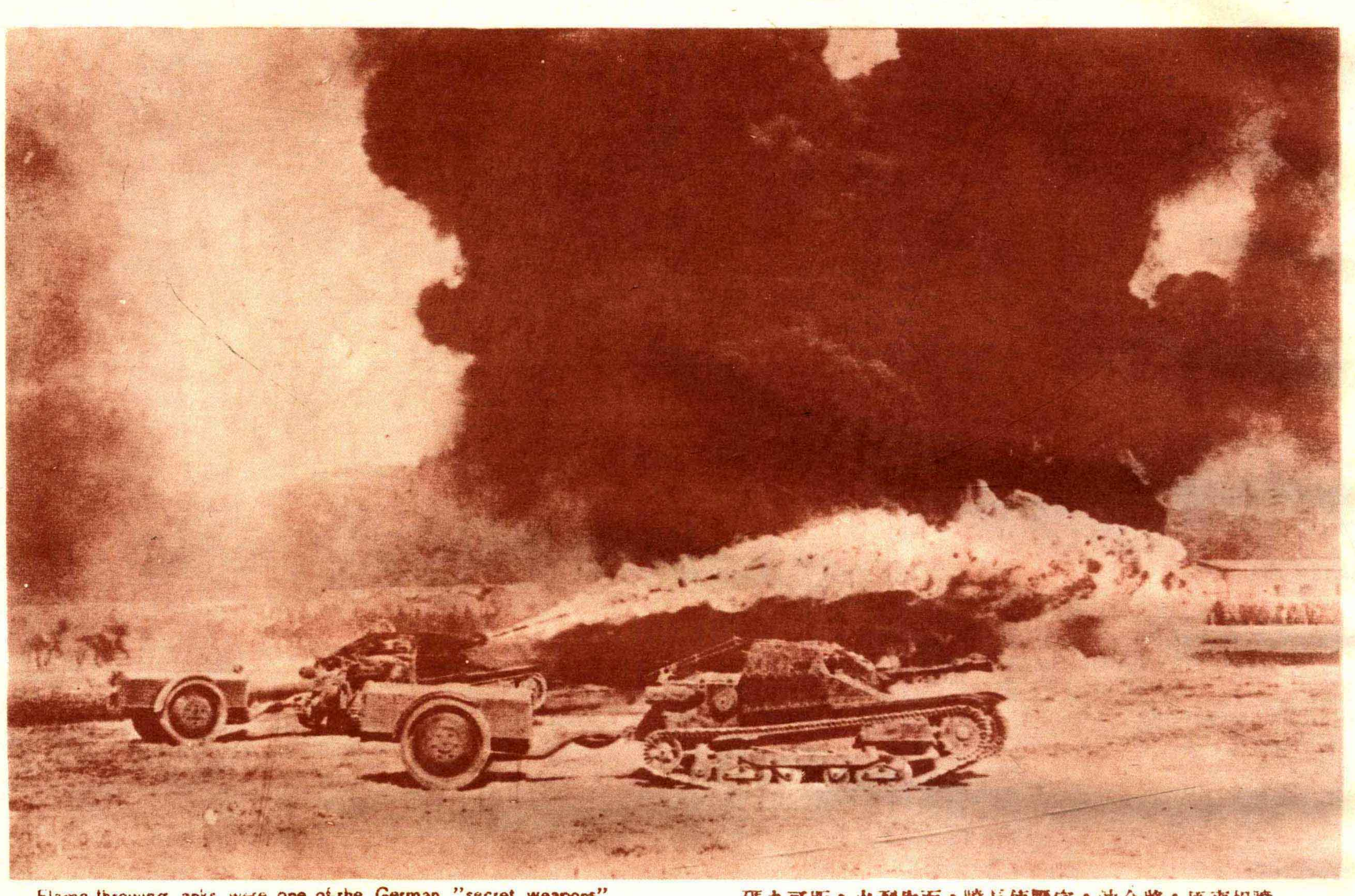
德元首希特勒對於波蘭，比利時和法境的戰事，都採取兩翼合圍的計劃，他的軍事基本動作，和中國的圍棋戰術正相吻合，讀者從所刊三圖中就可以明白看出他隨處避免正面作戰而用包抄和兩翼伸張的方法，吞滅敵方的地盤，實不愧爲一圍棋聖手。現在德軍又在加強右翼，謀攻英倫，仍不脫他傳統的方策。目前歐洲戰事和外交局勢，正如一局圍棋，希特勒和邱吉爾是勢均力敵的對手，希特勃這次能否再來一次合圍，或是反被邱吉爾所圍住，且聽下回分解了。

If Herr Adolf Hitler had not plunge himself into politics, the world would have witnessed one of greatest masters in the complicated game of siege, Avoiding a battle of positions, as all his neighboring nations had been prepared for, Hitler directed a battle of movements featured by out flanking and pincer movements. The accompanying charts show the stage of the more important battles fought in Euorpe.

噴火坦克車

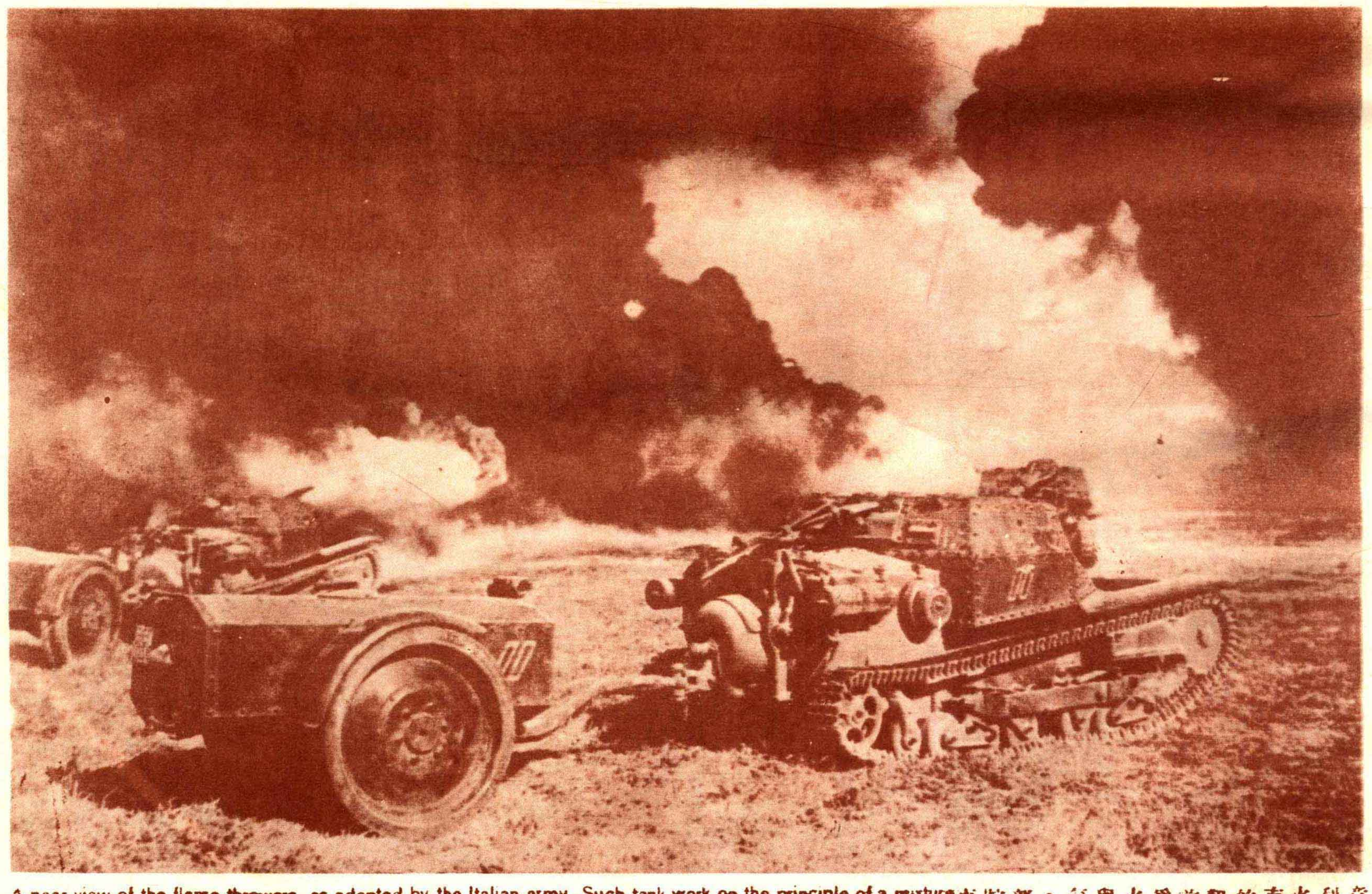
FLAME-THROWING TANKS

噴火坦克車爲德國所誇耀的秘密新武器之一種，聞于進攻比國時曾一度應用，因而獲致優越的戰果。但據軍事專家批許，認爲噴火坦克車的發明實遠在一九○六年，當時有一個德人名叫禮查要特拉的，首先創製了一具模型，並且在一九一四年第一次世界大戰時已經試用過。德國式噴火坦克車實情如何，尚無從窺視，本圖爲意大利噴火坦克車作戰時的情形，以此例彼，其區別當在不遠。



Flame-throwing anks were one of the German "secret weapons" reported to have successfully played a part in the recent campaigns.

噴火坦克車的原理，是將混合的油液，由空氣壓力使由長管噴出，因而發生長列的火綫，其距離可達九十碼之，



A near view of the flame-throwers, as adopted by the Italian army. Such tank work on the principle of a mixture of heavy and light oils propelled through a nozzle by compressed air orgas, with a range at 90 yards.

意大利噴火坦克車的近觀，前部爲噴火管與壓氣機，後部爲貯油車。

地中海的咽喉



恬靜的直布羅陀海峽上，居民以競賽帆船爲戲

Gibraltar, the western mouth to the Mediterranean.

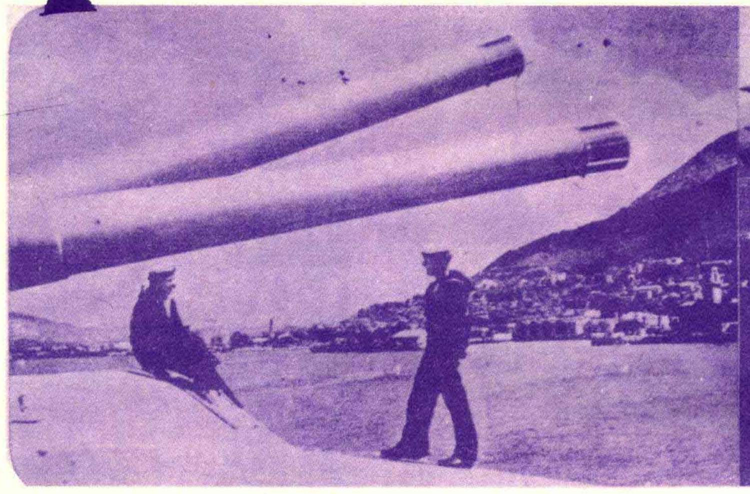
從蘇彝士河岸沙漠所望見的巨輪，彷如陸上行舟。

The Suez Canal, where a steamer passes every eighty minutes in peacetime.

THE CONTROL OF MEDITERRANEAN

The struggle for control of Mediterranean reached its climax recently with Italy's entrance into the European war on Germany's side and her subsequent occupation of the French ports under the armistice terms. Italy has always been extending her influences in the Mediterranean which is known as the life-line of the British Empire. But Britain is giving no concessions. She has strengthened her naval bases in the narrow sea and is prepared to retain the supremacy despite the Italian threats. Aerial and naval battles have taken place and the land forces have clashed in Africa. the hostilities were featured by the death of Marshal Balbo, commonder-in-chief of the Italian air force.

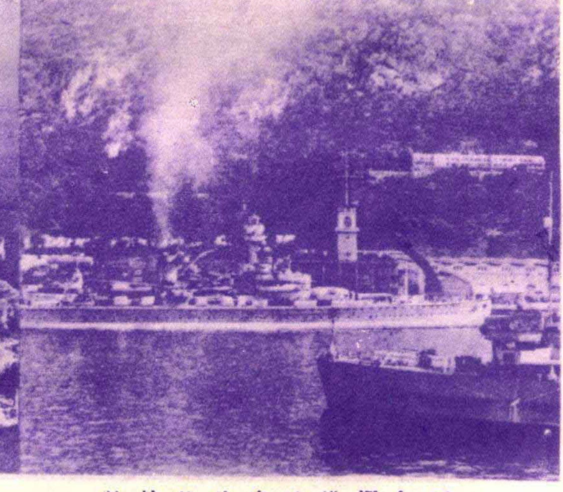
自意大利參戰，法國沿地中海口岸爲意國全部佔領後，地中海局勢已入白熱階段，地中海之出入口，均爲英國所掌握中，而歐亞非澳各殖民地間之交通，惟地中海是賴，故地中海爲不列顛帝國之生命線，同時意大利偏居地中海中，處處感覺天然願望之未能滿足，自阿爾巴尼亞被佔後，亞得利亞雖已變入意國勢力範圍，然意大利以地中海作內海之夢想，迄今猶未實現，故近二星期，英意海空戰已在馬爾他島附近發生激烈戰事數次，而意大利駐利比亞之總督，且以英空軍襲擊而在空中殉職，利比亞之沙漠，亦已成爲英意之戰場。德意軍向英國本土進攻之時日雖猶未定、然地中海戰事之序幕，早已揭開矣。



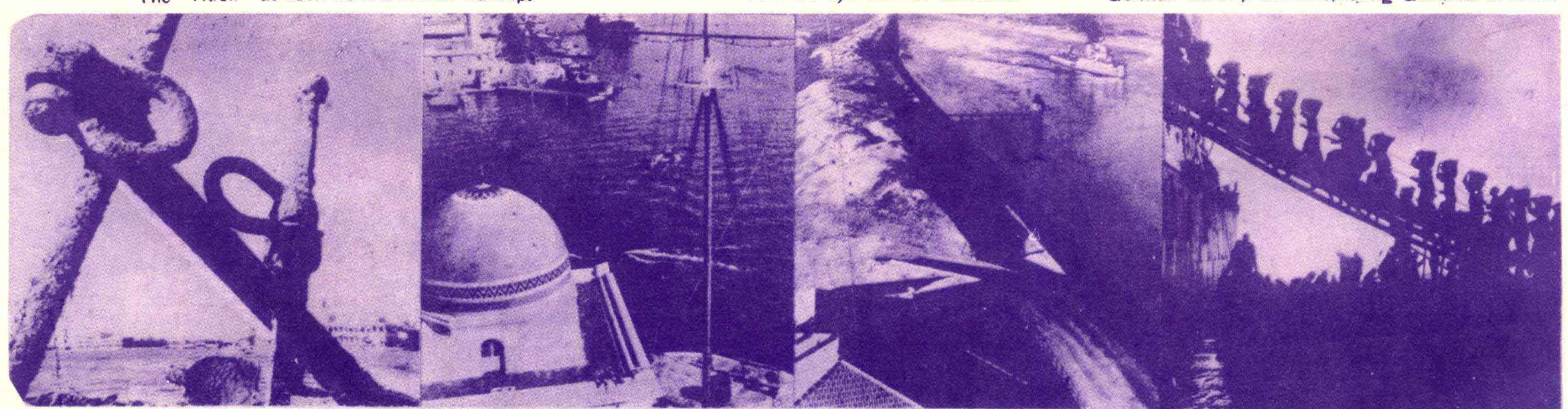
從英艦眺望直布羅陀，風景幽美，頗似一絕無戰爭恐怖之人間樂土。
The "Rock" as seen from a British warship.



直布羅陀市區及海港鳥瞰，遠處即爲西班牙陸地。
A bird's eye view of Gibraltar.



一九三七年德艦駛進該地觀光，曾受英人熱烈款待。
German warship shown entering Gibraltar in 1937.



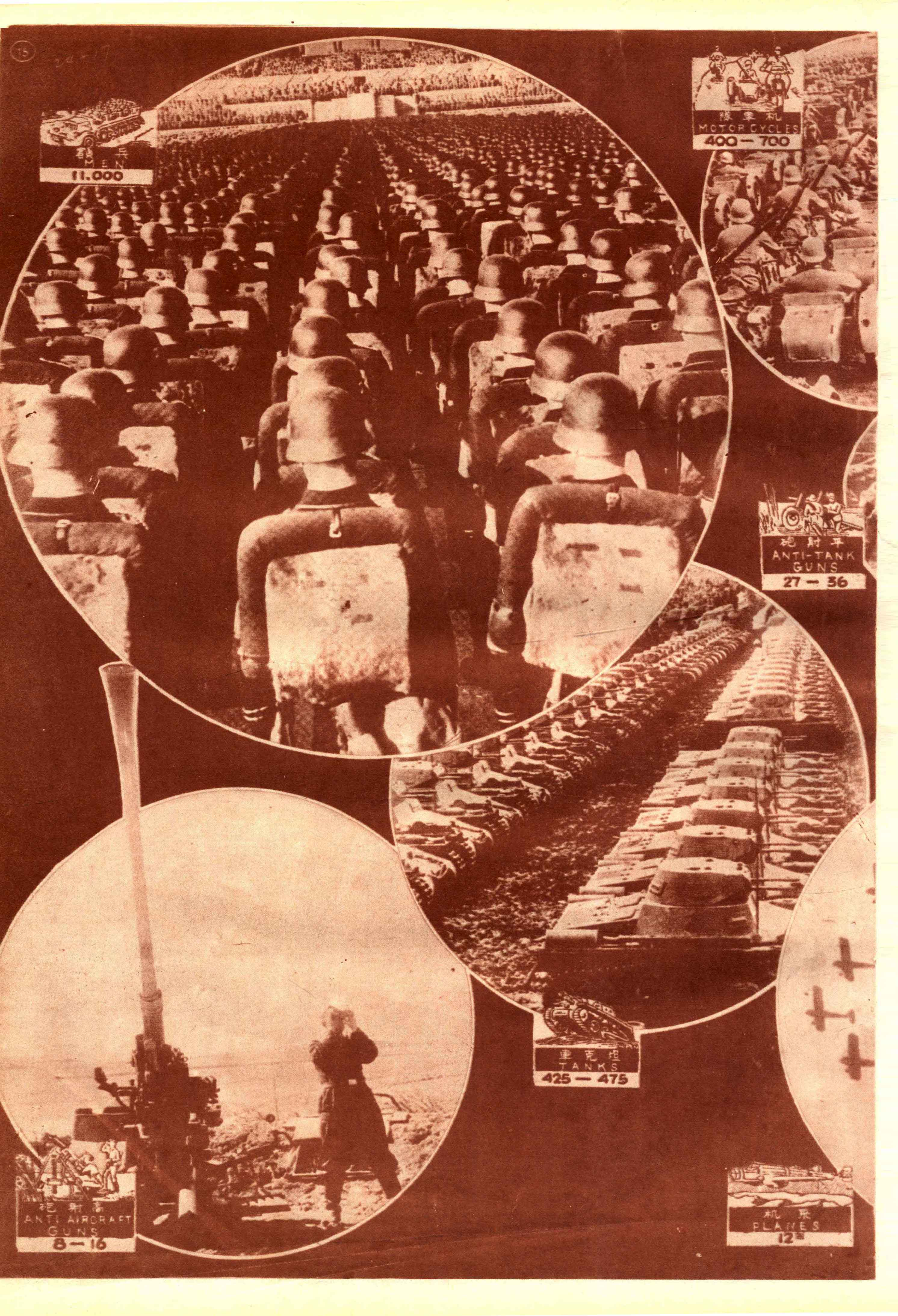
圖右爲賽得港口蘇彝士運河管理局的房舍
The Suez administration building in Port Said.

賽得港兩岸距離甚狹、爲蘇彝士出海處的隘口
The narrowest point of the canal.

蘇彝士運河全程僅一百里，爲地中海通印度洋的唯一門戶，圖爲意艦通過時之情形
The 100 mile Canal links the Mediterranean with Indian Ocean

賽得港爲蘇彝士溝通地中海的咽喉，圖示該地運煤船裝貨時之情形。
Port Said is at the mouth of the Canal.


14
德機械化部隊一師團兵力之配備
EQUIPMENT OF A GERMAN MECHANIZED DIVISION
迫擊砲
MORTARS
24
大砲
FIELD GUNS
70
運輸車
TRUCKS
2,700—2,800



MEN
11.000
隊車机
MOTOR CYCLES
400 — 700
砲射平
ANTI-TANK GUNS
27 — 36
車克坦
TANKS
425 — 475
砲射高
ANTI AIRCRAFT GUNS
8 — 16
机飛
PLANES
12


16
被遺忘的人們
THE FORGOTTEN MEN
Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia
Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria
Christian X, King of Denmark
Pres. Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia
Haakon VII, King of Norway
King Zog of Albania
King Leopold of Belgium
Pres. Ignace Moscicki of Poland

一個難童的故事

THE STORY OF A CHINESE "WARPHAN"



1 居在江南農村裏的一個畋戶，茅屋一椽，禾田數畝，一家幾口都勤懇而愉快地度着田園的生活，李三毛「一個八歲的小孩子」就在這個家庭裏生滋長活着。

In a village south of the Yangtze River, lived the Lis. The family toils hard and lives happily on their few mow of fertileland. In the family is the little Li San-mao.



3 禾田豐收後就是三毛比較安閑的時候，他陪着幾個村童，或頑耍，或說故事，大家都快樂而親熱。

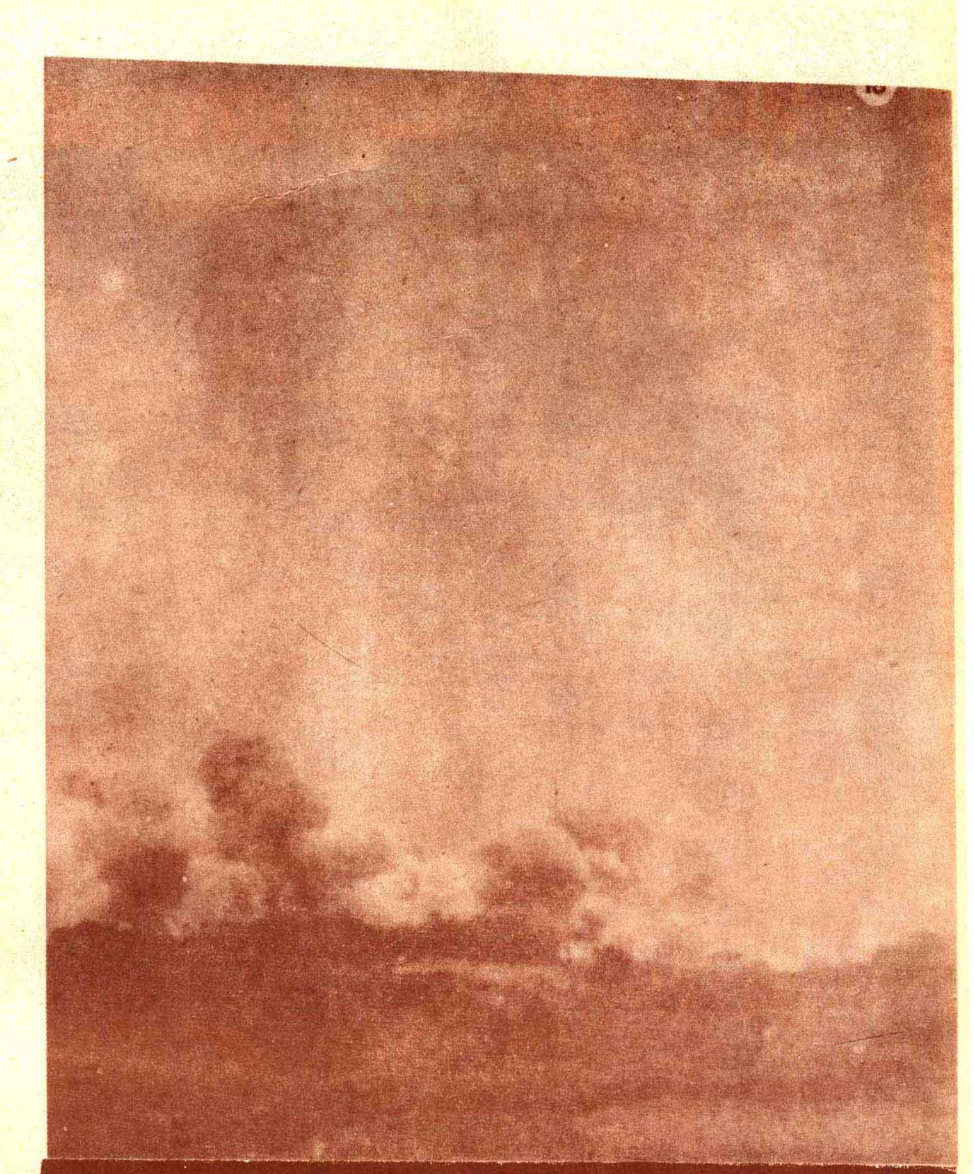
When the harvest was over, San-mao spent most of his time with his pals. They told stories, played games and enjoyed comradeship.

2 三毛雖然是一個小小的孩子，却也盡着本份可能的工作，每天到草原上牧牛，這幾頭長得肥壯的牲口，就是他的勞績。

Every one contributed his "bit" to the family and little Lis work was to take care of the two buffaloes.

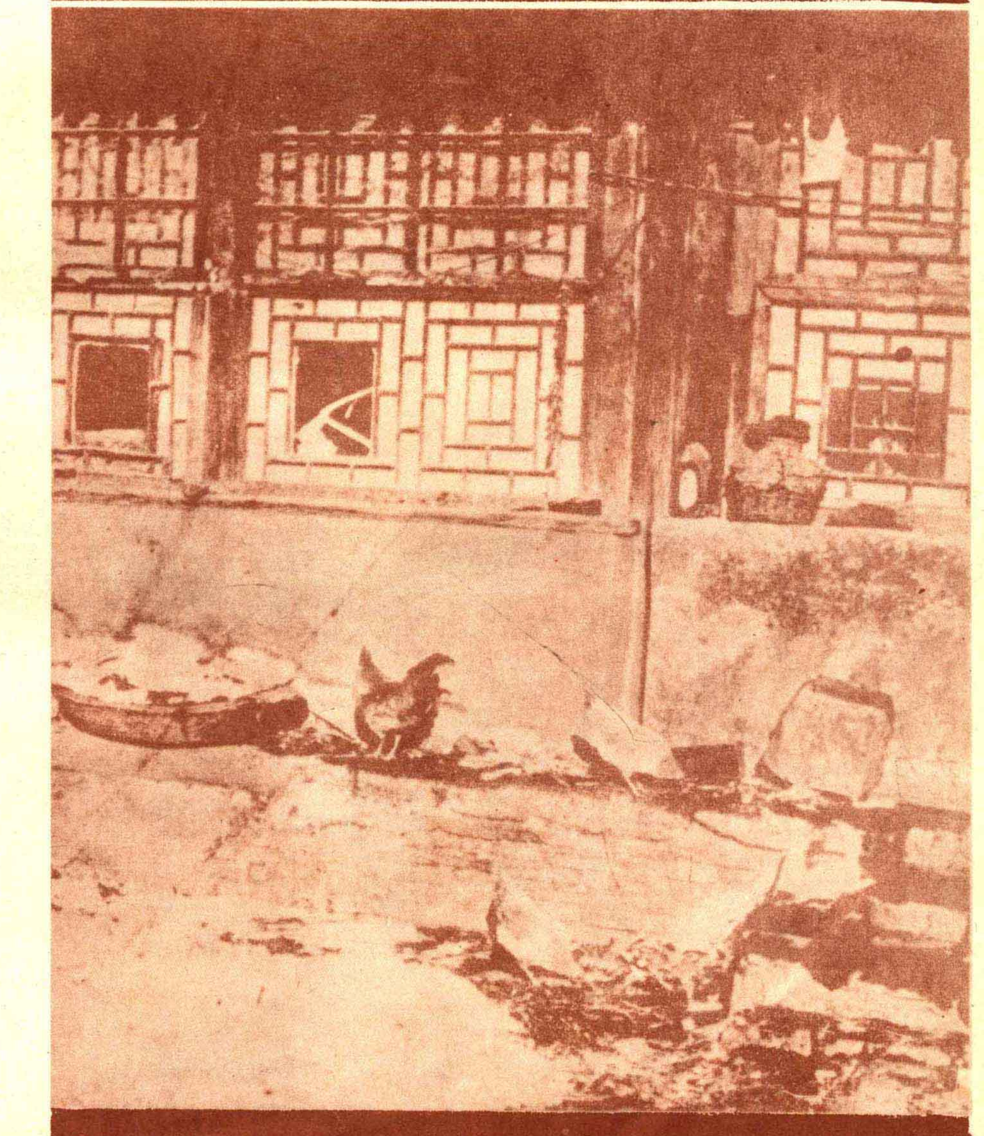
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一個難童的故事(續)



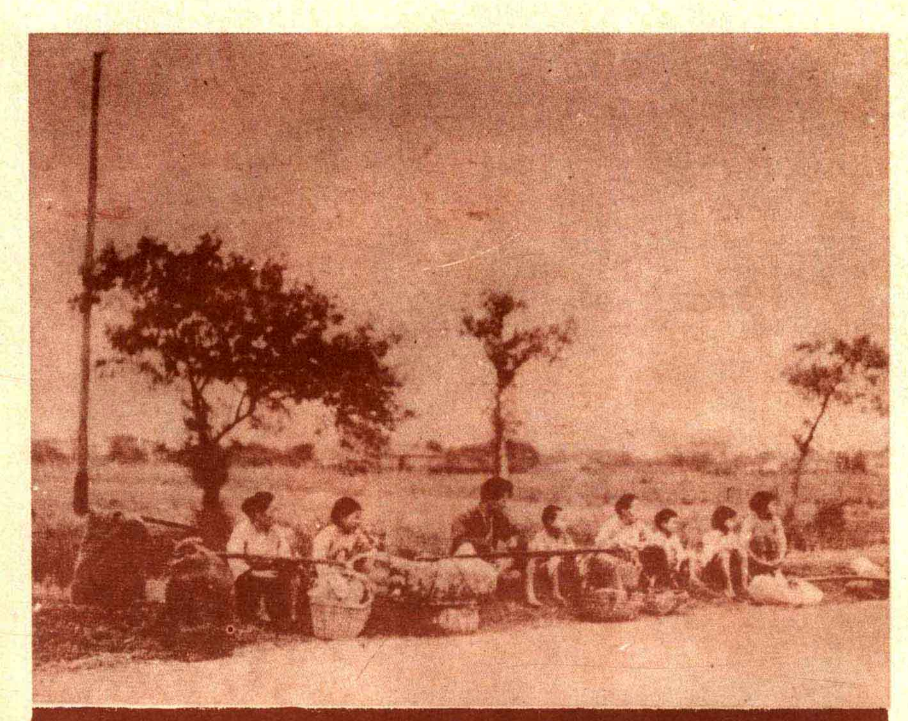
War broke out on the morning of August 31 9371 in Shanghai. San-mao's home was among the thousands attacked and destroyed by the invaders

八一三，松滬暴響着侵略着的炮聲，隨着這美麗的江南也在火光中燬滅，三毛的家園四週，烽火漫天，殺聲震野。 **4**



With guns roaring and enemy soldiers approaching, the Lis left their ancestral home, their land and their belongings.

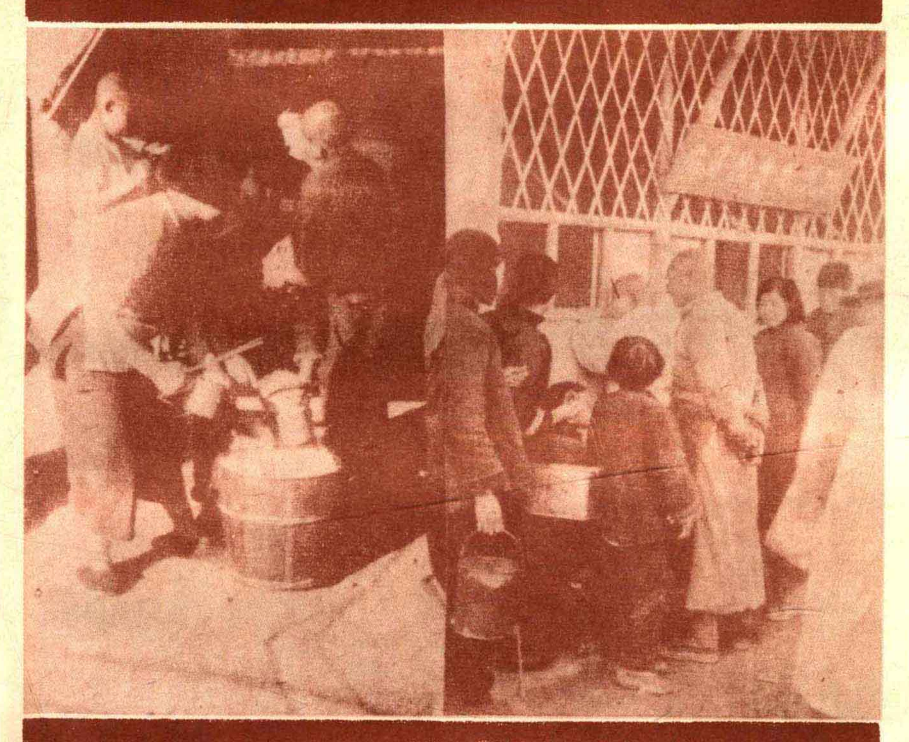
在鐵蹄蹂躪下，三毛的家人追得全數逃走，那甜蜜的家園，荒廢沉寂，祗餘家禽數只，蹀蹀空庭。 **5**





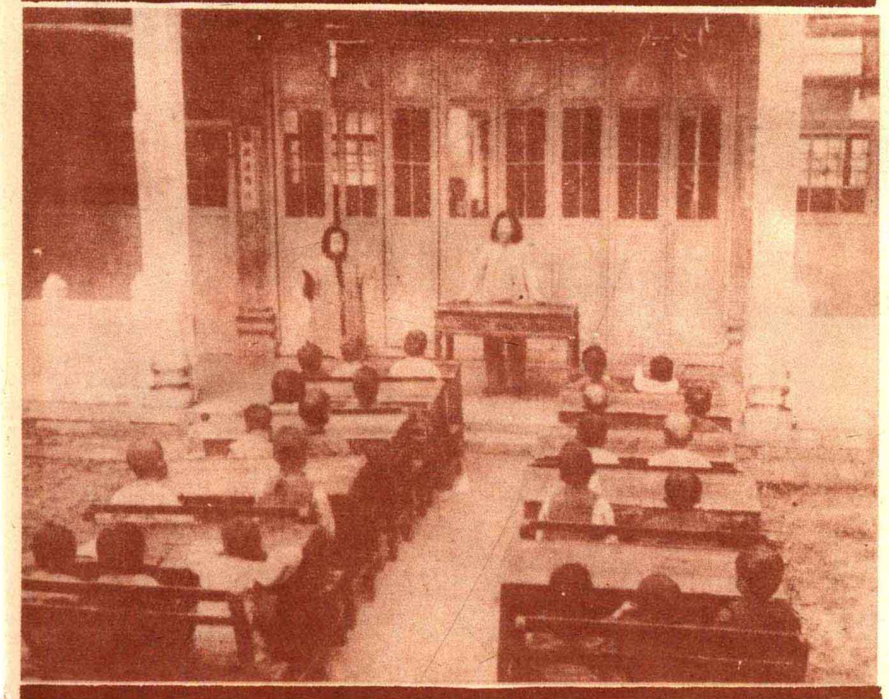
Dislodged from their home, the Lis asked themselves where to go. Facing uncertainly they stopped for a rest on the roadside.

前路茫茫，何處是歸宿？三毛夾在家人當中，含着悲憤的眼淚，在逃亡的路程上暫息疲勞 **6**



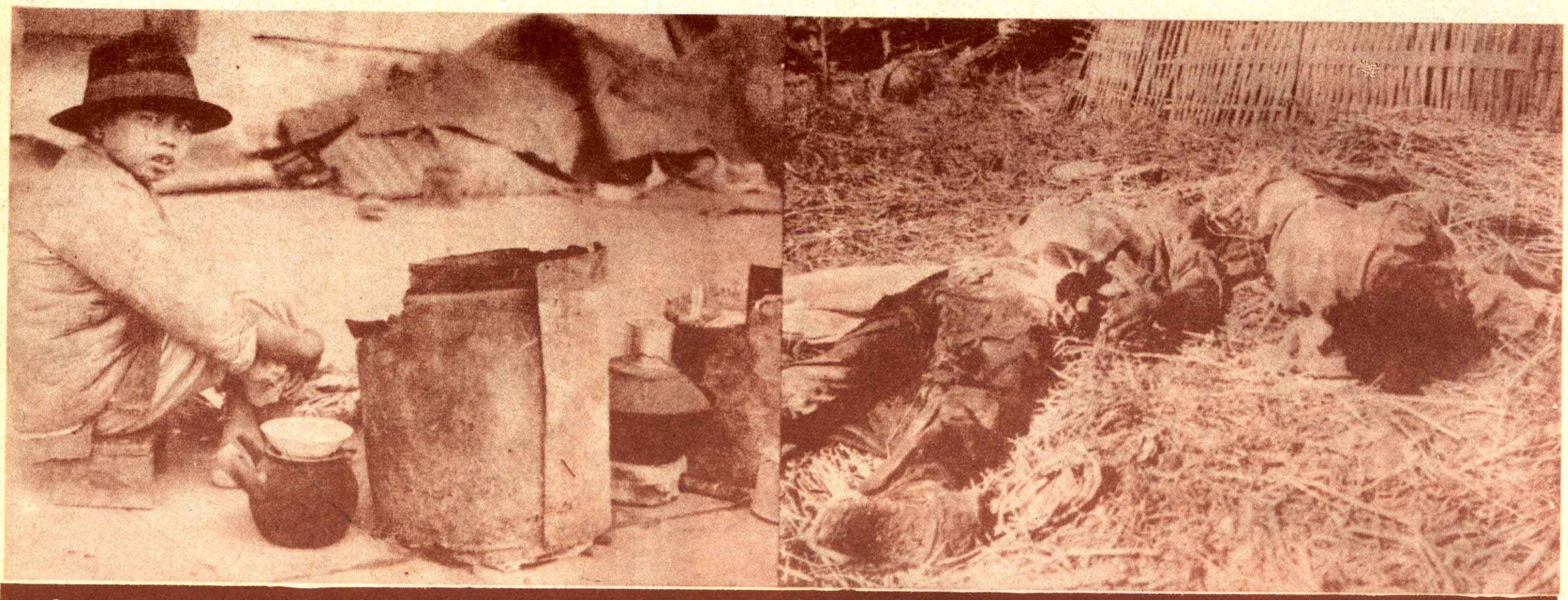
Eventually he was picked up and sent to a refugee camp.

難民救濟所裡，三毛當然是最合資格的一個，於是他被送了進去，在同胞踴躍捐輸之下，他重得溫飽的幸福。 **9**



He studies hard in the camp.

難民所裡更有許多熱心的教師爲難童啓發智識，三毛發奮好學，成績極佳。 **12**

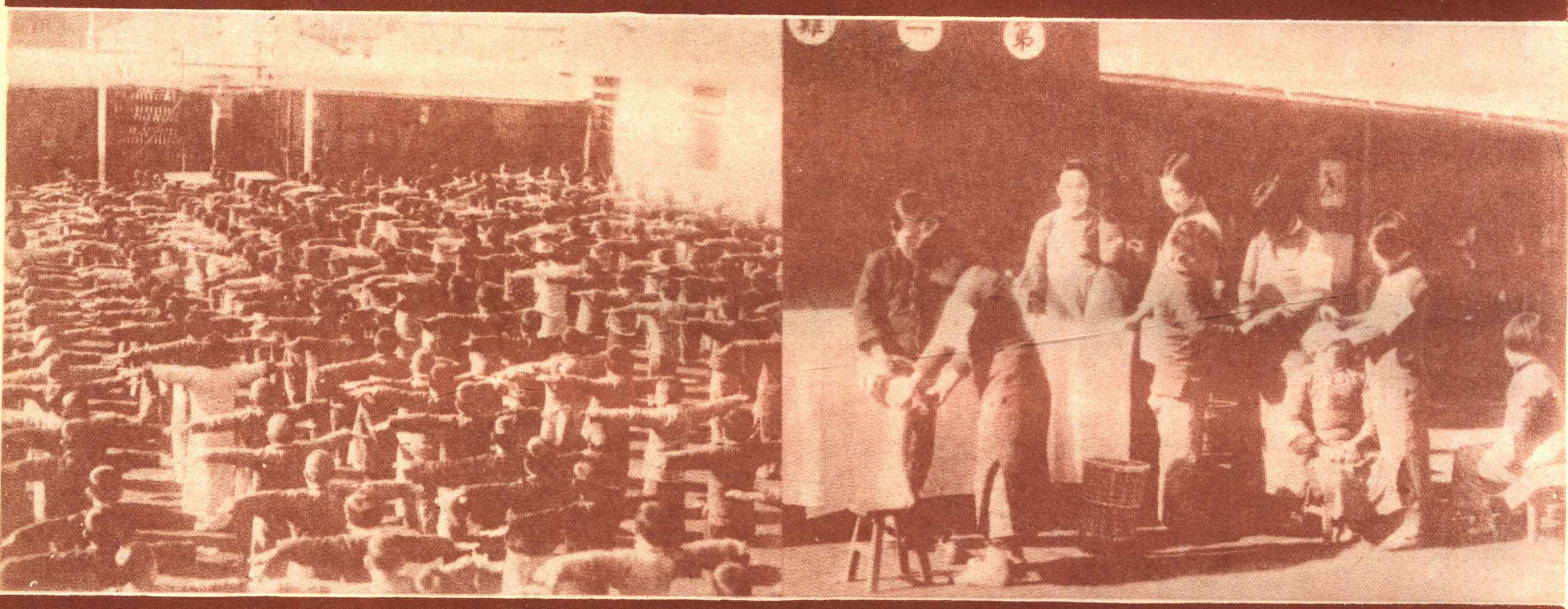


Orphaned and penniless, San-mao faced the world alone. He became beggar

悲慘的命運使三毛變成了一個舉目無親的孤兒，他流浪街頭，藉叫化來延續那脆弱的生命 **8**

Bombings, strafings and starvation gradually reduced the members of the Li family

然而兇暴的炮火，與無情的飢饉，絕對不會憐恤那顛沛流離的人們，可憐三毛的家人先後都成了侵略者的犧牲品。 **7**



He took the physical exercises seriously. He wishes to be strong and join the army to help defending the country.

艱難使三毛立下一個更堅强的意志，在難民所體操課程中他要鍊成一個强健的男兒，爲國出力。 **11**

San-mao [illegible] and brotherly love from those managing the camp and the other war orphans

三毛雖然失去親人的照顧，却從難民所裏得到了儕輩的熱情，彼此互助，愛同手足 **10**



Brought up in a rural family, San-mao heads his camp comrades in farm work and helps to grow the vegetables for the camp. When he works, he often tries to imitate his father in handling the plow.

三毛痛惜着自己園地的毀滅，決心重建一個新的，在許多難童合作下，一片廣大的荒地已變成肥沃的良田，災難使三毛這一農子成了國家的一名勇士 **14**



He learns a trade and works hard to help the camp finances.

三毛更學習其他生產技能，利用空餘時間，努力勞作，以證明難民在國家不祇是一個消耗的名詞 **13**

神佑我民

—— 天主教在華之救濟事業。——

"GOD SAVE OUR PEOPLE"



西安市天主教友舉行追悼陣亡將士大彌撒，該禮由義大利籍主教萬九樓神父親自主持
In Sian, the Catholic priests held special ceremonies for the Chinese war dead.

貴陽天主教若瑟病院協助治療運至後方之傷兵，女修士為之施行注射
In the Catholic church in Kweiyang, sisters help to take care of the Chinese wounded.

頗富治療經驗之貴陽若瑟病院女修士傑朗極為傷兵所歡迎及愛戴
The sisters have won the deep affection and respect of the Chinese officers.

交通衝要之火車站，有前線運回之大量傷兵，亟待救護，修女士無不親往爲之包紮
At the railway stations and communication centers, Catholic missionaries work devotedly to help the Chinese wounded and refugees.

于斌主教由渝出發赴前綫各地視察時，在粵前綫親晤戰區司令長官張發奎將



From southern Kwangtung, many refugee children gathered in Shaokwan. While many have been sent to government-maintained camps, hundreds are placed under the care of the Catholic priests.

由粵南戰區撤至韶關等地難童數量極夥，除由粵省難童保育院收容外，該地天主教堂亦廣爲收容是項難童，外籍神父正與彼輩作捉迷藏嬉



These three Catnolic priests stayed in Shao-kwan, Kwangtung, despite air raids, They organized refugee children relief work.

廣東韶關天主堂神父，對救護傷兵難民事夙具熱忱，彼聲願能消除國籍成見，盡力爲華英勇戰士服務，殊爲難能可貴

Father Ledde the head of the Northwest War Service Corps, who had rendered untiring service. to the wounded, passed away on june 24th at Chungking.

西北戰地服務團團長雷鳴遠神父，爲比利時籍，自戰事發動後轉輾西北各省，協助戰地工作，厥功甚偉，雷神父雖屬高齡，然服務勤奮不減壯年，最近因操勞過度致患黃胆病，於六月二十四日在渝逝世，其身後事宜，已由于斌主教與蔣委員長特派員會同料理

Bishop Yu Ping of Nanking, who toured Europe and America to appeal for relief funds, returned to China and has resumed his work. He is shown speaking on on his experiences abroad during a reception in Chungking.

南京區主教于斌，前年奉命出國環游歐美作傷兵難民呼籲宣傳工作，成績斐然，返國後即在西南各地領導教友賑濟爲各項救國活動，圖爲于主教應渝市耶蘇教會歡迎會席上報告歐行經過情形。

Father Jaqunot, fouinder of the Nantao Refugee Zone, is another outstanding relief worker. In the middle of June, he wound up the refugee zone and left for France to devote himself to the relief work there.

上海南市難民區創辦人饒家駒神父，三年來盡瘁於該區工作，深獲各方好評，然自歐洲戰局擴大，巴黎繼荷比淪陷後；饒神父已於六月中旬悄然離滬，閭保返法祖國參加救護工作。



A banner was presented Gen. Chang Fah-kwei by the Kweiyang populace through Bishop Yu.

貴陽天主教友敬托于斌主教向張司令長官獻旗後合影，左起第二人爲張將軍，第三人即于主教。



Bishop Yu addressing the officers and men in Kwangtung.

應張發奎將軍之請正向全體將士演講之于斌主教



Bishop Yu inseecting relief work near the war front. He is pictured with Gen. Chang Fah-kwei in Kwangtung.

軍作懇切之訪問。

西北的心臟—蘭州

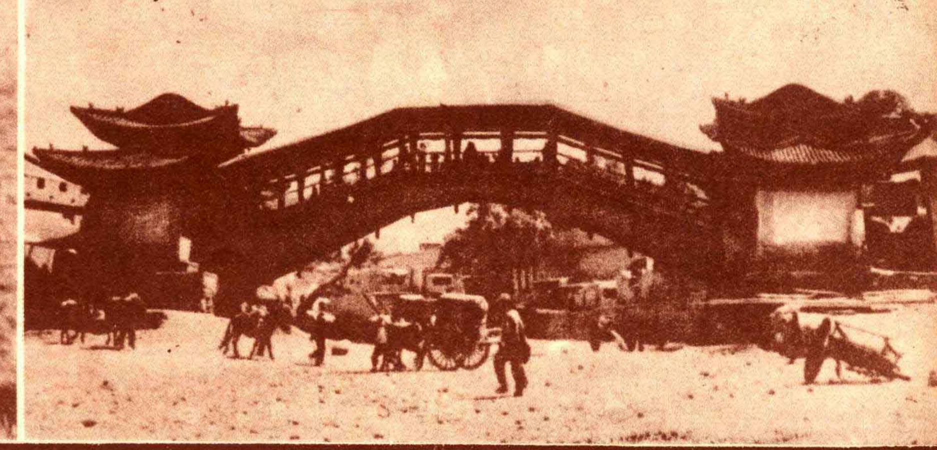


LANCHOW----CENTER OF NORTHWESTERN CHINA

張沅恆攝

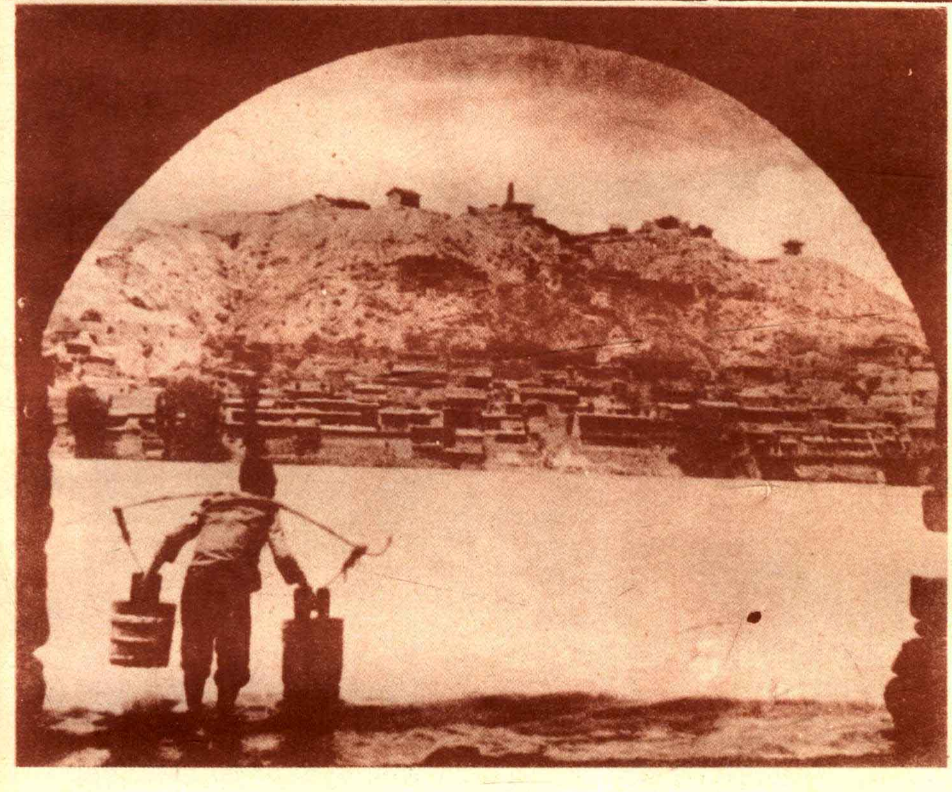
甘省民衆購大宗羊毛 準備織造軍毯十萬條，呈獻政府。

Wool is one of the principal products of Kansu. Tons of these have been used in making a million army blanket for the Chinese soliders



臥橋在城西里許形似長廊爲蘭垣著名建築物。

Spanning a shallow river which is dry most of the time is the "Sleeping Bridge" at the western suburbs of the city.



城北黃河濱風景，對岸白塔山可登臨俯瞰全城。

A view of the city along the Yellow River bank.

黃河濱之大水車利用水力轉動木輪灌溉近郊田園。

On the upper reaches of the Yellow River, hydraulic plants of primitive type operate.

憶蘭州

張沅恆

從地域上講，蘭州是全國的中心點，就政治和經濟上講，蘭州是西北的心臟，自從抗戰開始以來，因爲負着溝通中蘇交通的重大使命，所以這一座古老的城市，頓時活躍起來了。

蘭州是我舊遊之地，我第一次去蘭州還是遠在八年以前，從包頭雇定了一輛雙套騾車，開始我們那次塞北的長途旅行。在廣漠無垠的草原中，車轍橫越過綏遠甯夏和甘肅三省，經過四十餘日的旅程，終於在一個初冬的下午，渡過那座名聞天下的黃河鐵橋而到達蘭垣。

去過西北的人，無不異口同聲說西北是一個黃土的世界，黃土的確是西北的特徵。在蘭州看不到青山綠水的，登城遠望四週都是童山濯濯，不要說樹木成蔭，連草都不容易看見。黃河中的滾滾濁流，中間挾着大量的泥沙。房屋的牆和頂全是用黃土堆砌成的，每日坐臥的是土坑，在冬天括起大風來，黃土滿天飛舞，連眼都睜不開來，土，土，土，整個的西北是被黃土所包圍着了。

有人形容蘭州的馬路「晴天像香爐雨後似醬缸」，我起先總不相信，後來身歷其境，纔知道他形容得並不過份。晴天時候路上浮着二三寸厚的鬆土，脚踏上去就飛散開來，再加上一陣微風，土就在身旁冉冉上升，令人有騰雲駕霧之感。雨天呢，泥濘沒脛，簡直寸步難行，皮鞋和橡皮套鞋也失其功效，不信，走不上幾步路，鞋子和脚準會脫離關係的。

電燈是科學的產物，蘭州在十多年前已經開始採用了，但是牠祇能當作一件白日誇耀的裝飾品，因爲配上一只五十支光的燈泡而發出的光，還是微弱得可憐。距燈三尺以外就伸手不見五指，開着電燈而還需燃洋燭補充是蘭州電政的特點。

在蘭州不容易找到一張床，土坑是唯一的臥具，坐臥於是，形成了家庭中唯一的設備。在冬天，坑下燃起晒乾的馬糞來取暖，室內的氣味已很夠受，而睡到半晚覺得背上火熱，更如受炮烙之刑。

西北原是中國人種最複雜的區域，而蘭州便是一所展覽會場，在熱鬧大街上熙攘往來的，有青海的藏民，頭纏白布的纏回，口外來的蒙古人，蒙旗中的滿洲貴婦，穿着黃袍的喇嘛，使初到的人目迷五色，嘆爲觀止。

第二次去蘭州是在前年夏天，從西安到蘭州搭西北公路局的客車，四天到達，在旅途中，最使吾注目的就是滿載着軍火的蘇聯運輸車。銜接着很長的行列在滿是黃塵的公路上向南疾駛，每一個重要的城市中，都設着專爲供應運輸隊員食宿的招待所。我曾去某一招待所參觀過，裏面設着能容二百人住宿的鋪位，每一座土坑上平均能容十個鋪位，上面安放着潔白的臥具，長列的餐桌上也鋪着橡布並安放着刀叉，設備雖很簡單，但是井井有條。我和所裏的管事閒談，他告訴吾蘇聯運輸車每一行列，平均在百輛以上，他們從蘇聯經新疆甘肅到西安，途中需時約半月。軍火運抵目的地卸去後，車輛就留在中國，祇有一小部份載運駕駛員和茶葉皮毛等回去。中國海口被切斷後，這一條西北的大動脈，已肩起了更大的重任了。

我到蘭州後，古氣盎然的城牆，依然聳立在黃河南岸，滾滾的濁流，還是不息地奔騰着，但是蘭州畢竟隨着這偉大的時代而變了。街道兩旁的店鋪，好像村姑效顰似的摩登起來了，晚上電



蘇聯接濟中國之軍火，不斷以載重大卡車由中蘇公路運華

Fleets of trucks are used in the transportation of Soviet war materials.

蜿蜒長蛇之駱駝隊由蘇聯載運汽油來華，自蘇境至蘭需時約二月有餘。

Long lines of camel caravens transporting Soviet gasoline to China The caravan takes about two months to reach Lanchow from the Russian border.

中蘇公路爲中國抗戰期間之西北大動脈，蘇聯接濟中國之大量軍火均由此路源源運華。

The China-Soviet Highway is one of the most important links between "Free China" and the outside world.

The imposing W[illegible] he [illegible]chow. [illegible]之壯觀。

炬通明，無綫電的聲浪洋洋悅耳，一大羣好奇的聽衆把馬路都阻塞了。有一次我看見許多人黑壓壓的圍住了一家理髮店爭着往裏瞧，我也被好奇心驅使着擠上去，原來裏面正在使用第一架到蘭州的電燙機。

蘭州在兩個時代的交替中，一切都顯着不調和，低倭的平房僞裝上一座三層高的洋式門面，流綫型的汽車和用牲口拉的騾車，旗袍革履的小姐們和穿紅袴纏小脚的村姑娘，在同一地點反映着兩個不同世紀來，這現象是戰神所賜予的。

以前蘭州也有若干西籍傳敎士，當地的老百姓在背後竊竊私議時，每冠以「紅毛」或「鬼子」一類的雅號，現在却有成千的蘇聯敎官和機師在空軍服務，他們爲了同情中國抗戰而來華，他們似乎不能再稱他爲「紅毛」了，所以現在一概稱爲「洋先生」。

蘭州的夏天是夠人留戀的，最熱的時候不會超過攝氏八十五度，所以日間儘可穿着絨綫衫。碩大無朋的西瓜，甜而且廉，一塊錢可買二只。醉瓜是蘭州的特產，味之香甜，不下於新疆的哈密瓜。人家都知道南京白花百合，但蘭州的百合似乎更勝一籌。

天纔透露着魚肚白，蘭州的居民每被鐵鳥的怒吼聲從好夢中驚醒，這不是敵機空襲，而是中國新空軍正在開始他們一日的演習和巡弋。蘭州有千架的新銳飛機，隨時準備予打擊者以打擊。

在這大時代中，蘭州是隨着時代的洪流向前猛進，現在祇不過在發軔時期而已。



沙漠舟

ON THE DESERT STURDY SHIPS

On the waste desert in China's northwest camels are the most important animals. Caravans after caravans, carrying heavy cargoes, trod on slowly battling the fierce, biting winds, or the scorching sun. From the Northwest, they brought to the outside world tons of wool and other products, From the outside world, they brought to the Northwest tea, salt, cotton piece goods and other necessities.

在西北平沙無垠的廣漠中，駱駝是唯一的交通工具，一隊一隊的駝隊背負着沉重的貨物，踏着遲緩的步伐，往來於溯風怒號或烈日當空的漠北廣原上，把西北的羊毛載運出來，同時又把塞外所需的茶鹽布匹等帶回去。這些耐勞忍苦的動物，就在中國的西北部組成了一條有裨抗戰的大動脈，構通了關內外的貿易，替中華民國的國庫增加了可觀的數字。

大隊駝商在平沙無垠的廣漠中行畢一日旅程，就有水草的池沼旁邊將行裝從駝背上卸下，人畜同時作片刻歇息

With the sun setting and a strenuous day concluding, the caraven takes a rest in an oasis. Their loads temporarily removed, the camels are enjoying the much needed rest.

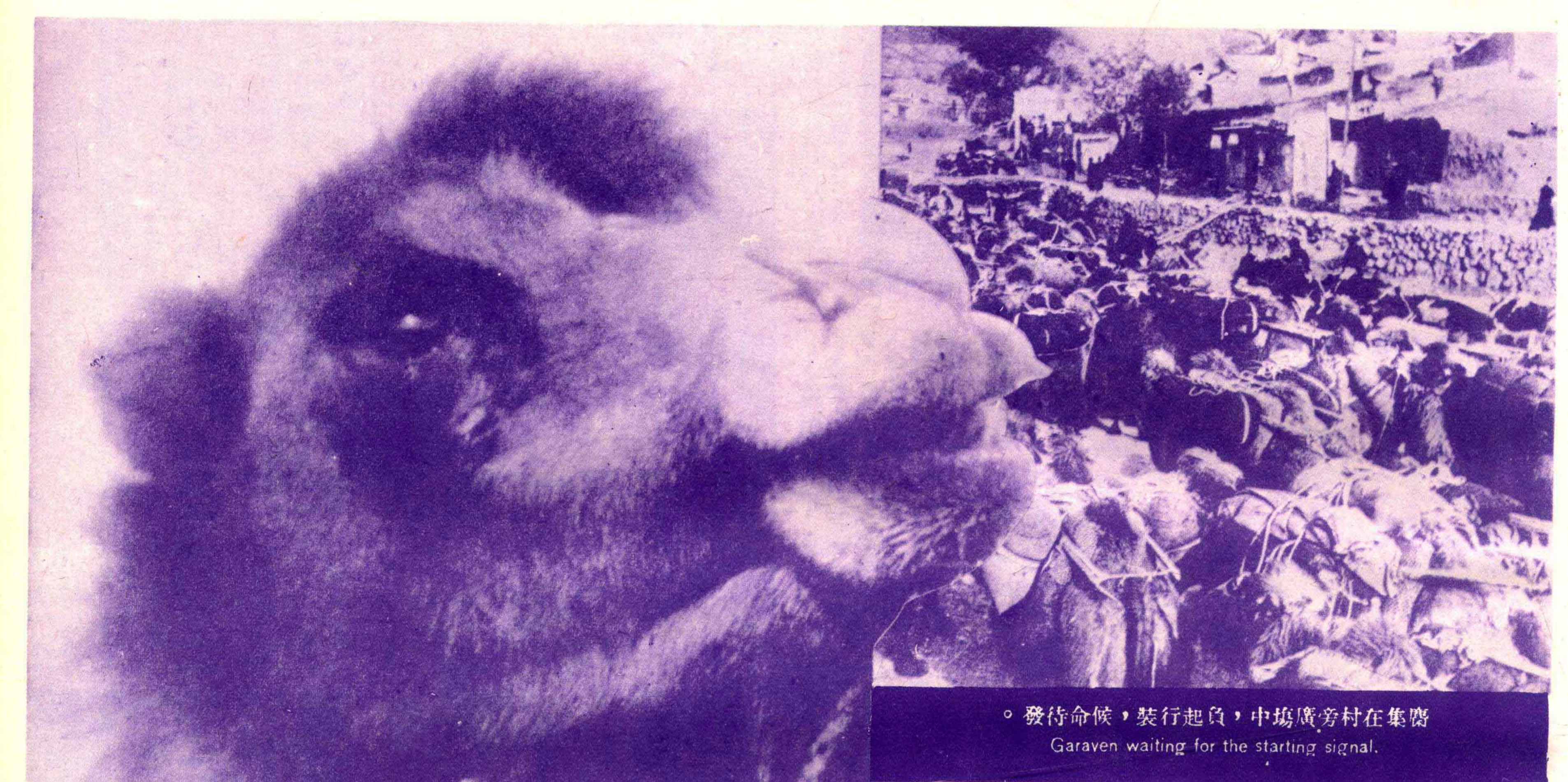


一日旅程完畢，躺下來凝神息體，態度沉默而肅穆。

Never complaining, they rest quietly when rest is allowed them.

背上滿載着貨物，舉起沉重的步伐，在人跡罕見的戈壁中開始牠一日旅程

Another day begins with miles of hard journey ahead



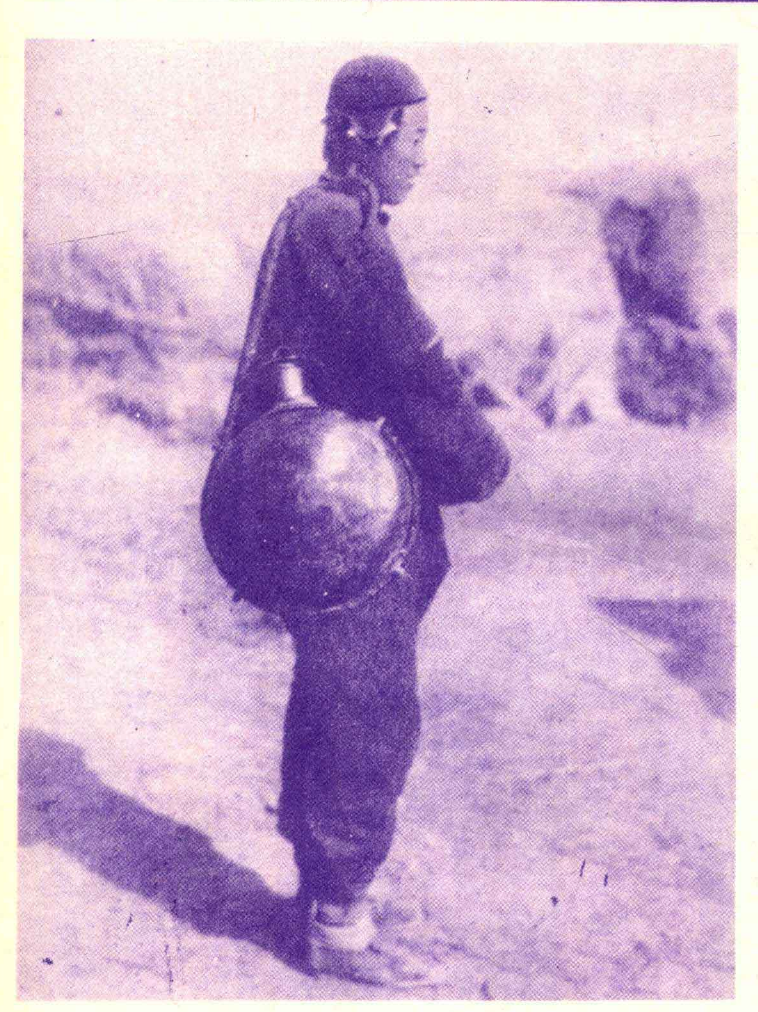
麕集在村旁廣場中，負起行裝，候命待發。
Garaven waiting for the starting signal.



駝商架起帳蓆來，舉炊造飯， 準備果腹。
Both men and camels in the caraven enjoy a stop over and a meal.



日暮黃昏，權把老羊皮襖代替臥具，在廣漠中露宿。
A fur-lined coat serves as a blanket just as well for the caraven driver



在沙漠中，無水可汲，駝商隨身攜帶大水壺，以供數日飲料
A huge water bottle for the caraven drivers only.

嘉陵江畔

漢墓殘迹

ANCIENT TOMB EXCAVATED ON THE BANK OF CHIALING RIVER

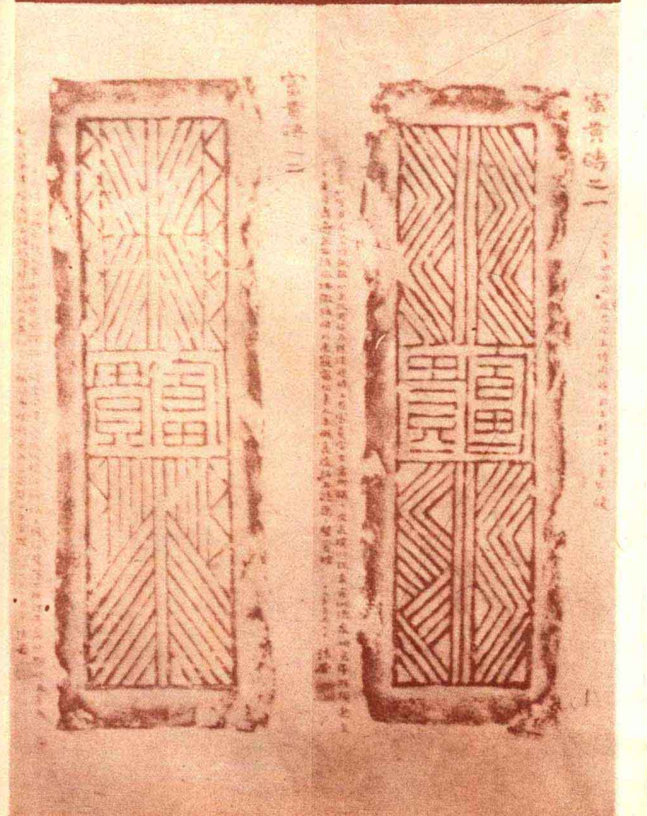


郭沫若及衛聚賢在漢墓中發掘時之情形

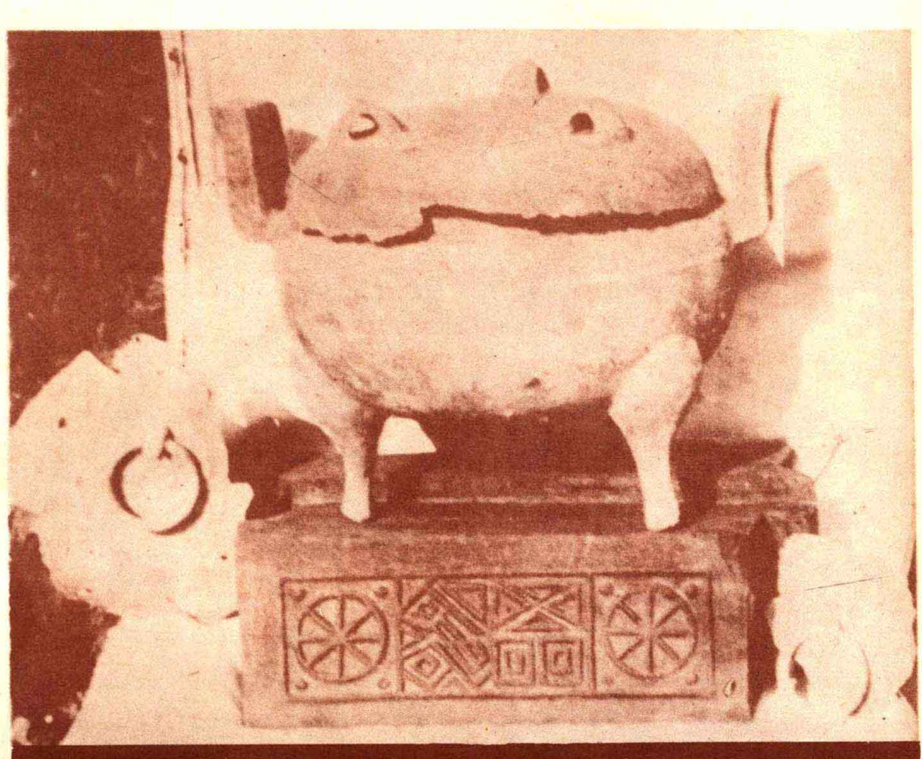
Messrs. Kuo Mo-ju, director of the Political Training Department of the Military Affairs Commission, right, directed the excavation work.

重慶附郊之區，沿嘉陵江兩岸，多有漢代冢墓。以地形之變遷，及歷代之殘刼，今多不可考知。惟於荒隴廢墟間，時見古磚，人家屋角牆根，治井累竈，常亦採用；以是驗之，固知漢墓之已毀者，蓋甚多也。其在重慶沙坪壩附近，已經中央大學之所發見者，蓋有數起：一墓石棺中，有元興元年五月五日鏡(西紀一〇五)，又有永壽四年六月十七日(西紀一五八，)延熹五年二月十九日(西紀一六二)，熹平四年(西紀一七五)，熹平五年十月十八日(西紀一七六)，光和元年(西紀一七九)諸崖墓，皆在江干懸崖間，而刻記年月其上。又曾發現一漢闕，無文字。凡此大率為西歷二世紀時所建築，皆劉燕庭氏三巴孴古志法人色伽蘭氏中國西部考古記所未著錄者也。至于重慶牛角沱對岸江北漢墓之發見，亦屬偶然得之。其先予遊生生花園，見園路，多漢磚，踏踐無問者，頗惜之。蓋建園之初，墓遂被毀矣。予嘗以告友人呂君霞光，呂又告之郭先生沫若，後予復告之金大教授友人商承祚，以金大中國文化研究所，方集川中古磚圖案文字也。某日郭與衛聚賢先生，來園訪磚，無所見，因渡江作郊遊。至培善橋，見人家牆角屋根，皆漢時磚，有『昌利』『富貴』諸字，一磚又有『任文』二字陽篆小印，如封泥然。因究所自來，旋於一新建築屋基下，發見古墓一，又於屋側，得殘破古墓一，頗動整理保存之念。其次日，召予及故宮博物院長馬叔平先生往，再一審視，斷為漢墓遺址無疑。以古文化遺物，無人注意及之，行被摧毀喪失之可惜也，因思急於救護之。乃請當地警衛，加以守視，於四月十四日，遂廣邀好古之士，同往理其殘遺焉。其一墓早毀，一墓適當牆基下，於此僅得古磚數十，未能竟其工。聞工人言，其南兩里，尚有一古磚，已為居人掘作防空洞，遂往視，則其中積土未盡，衛擬盡除之，測量其制度，聞農本局將夷平其地，以備他用，因窮五日之力急治之，躬握刀鑱，汗浹於背。於土中更得意外之收穫，有鉄質長劍一，陶豆陶甑，陶碗陶甕數事，陶俑人六，陶雞豚陶屋陶竈陶勺各一、五銖錢甚多，貫索已腐，敗結不可數。細心剔掘，並忘飲食；墓中空氣穢濁，頭目眩痛，亦不以為苦也。郭衛與予，圖其佈置方位，並拍攝出土之狀。器在土中多殘缺，完者甚少，蓋因墓早被毀，有以致之。畢工之次日，乃盡出所得，公開展覽於墓傍之竹廬中，觀者二千餘人，中央研究院任先生叔永來視，尤深關愛，且擬以院中專董修補殘器者，為之綴理碎片，復其原狀云。其日歐美蘇聯人士，有來攝影並電告其國人者，以為中國當抗戰正殷之際，而學術工作之盛，尤足覘建國事業之邁進也。

按之漢代喪葬，厚葬之風特盛，故墓中



墓磚拓片及郭沫若之題字



漢墓中掘出之銅器及墓磚

On the bank of Chialing River, near Chungking, an ancient tomb of the Han Dynasty, was recently excavated. A bronze incense burner and many old bricks were found.



完整無損之陶盆及陶勺

Found inside the tomb were also ancient pieces of pottery



作漢代裝束之陶俑四個

The four pottery images, still intact, were unearthed

多置金錢食物日用食風諸器及俑人。漢書五十九張湯傳，七十二貢禹傳，俱言墓中瘞錢。東法學報一卷二號所記旅順刁家屯漢墓發掘情形，亦言墓有五銖錢，此墓所出五銖錢頗多。嘗見長沙古墓所出有半兩泥錢，俗亦瘞錢類此。製之以泥，則紙錢之濫觴也。又其盤盂甑甕之中，往往有根鬚狀物，盤結其中，疑爲穀類生芽而成。後漢書禮儀志下記大喪曰：東園武士執事下明器。筲八，盛容三升，黍一，稷一，麥一，稻一，麻一，菽一，小豆一。甕三，容三升，醯一，醢一，脣一。黍飴載以木桁，覆以疏布。甒二，容二升，醴一，酒一。載以本桁，覆以功布。此風下逮官庶，蓋已寖成一般之習俗矣。其中所出日用飲食諸器，盤豆杯勺甑之類，其用俱見後漢書禮儀志。樂浪三十六至五十頁所載王盱墓內杯盤碗勺，則多以漆爲之，其瓦甕瓦碗之屬，亦當與此同也。瓦器有小口大腹者，疑爲盛酒之物，類於古匈奴語所謂之服匿，解見漢書李處蘇建傳。而秦語促音則謂之缶，曰　曰　曰瓶，皆其轉語也。墓中有長劍，北方殆頗少見。廿七年春，予客長沙，見城外漢墓所出亦有之。其地古屬楚，伴出楚器頗夥。楚辭九歌東皇太一曰：撫長劍兮玉珥；少司命曰：竦長劍兮擁幼艾；國殤曰：帶長劍兮挾秦弓。九章涉江曰：帶長鋏之陸離兮，皆可見其風尚。巴楚比鄰，傳習正同。又戰國馮驩有長鋏之歌，而史記言荊軻刺秦王，王所佩，亦長劍也。蓋自漢以前，已習用於諸國矣。墓中陶製雞豚，川中古墓所出多同，長沙漢墓所出亦有之。川墓多瓦俑，猶得見漢衣冠，而長沙漢墓之俑，有以木梗製成者，上有鬚髯，下銳如錐，則其特異之物也。予董就所整理各墓，僅得殘物，而無文字，因難斷定其年代。後又於附近雨田山，尋得漢墓九處，方保留以待將來之探究，其一仍爲遊人所毀，予與郭衞出而止之，則已散出延光四年七月（西紀一二五）造作磚數十方，因得比證相近之年代。又墓側桐油公司主人，出平時掘地所得銅器四事，參與展觀，審其式製，亦漢器也。

回思廿七年春，予與友人商君承祚客長沙，見城外新有建築，楚漢古墓，破壞至多，心焉痛之，乃無如之何。而司保管之責者，至今似尚無知也。其時出土古器物，貴重之品，多入外人之手，或遠鄭於滬上。商君節衣縮食，爭得若干器，又鈞摹攝影他人所藏若干器，以有金大中國文化研究所哈佛燕京學社基金爲之助，成長沙訪古記及長沙古器物圖錄各一編，以公於世。

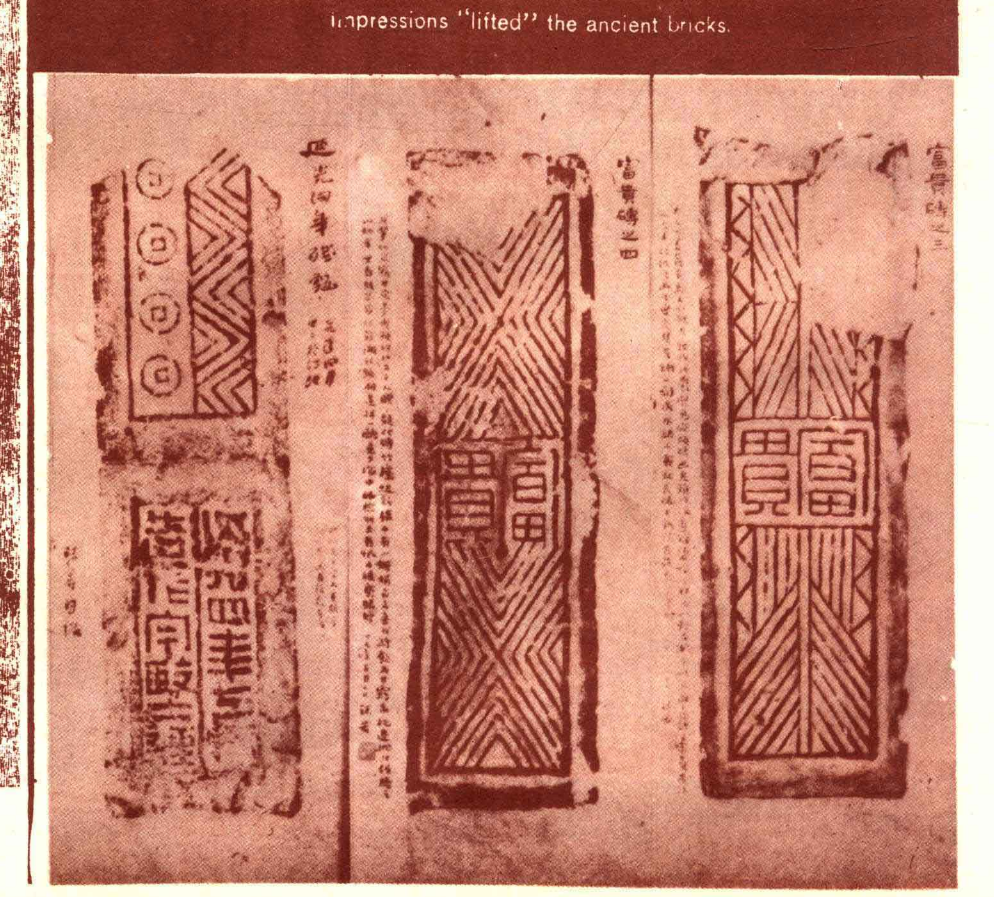


本文作者常任俠君

Prof. Chang Jen-shia, who make the photographic record of the work.

今茲重慶附郭及嘉陵江下遊沿岸，因事興達，破壞古墓情形，正復相同，幸有郭衞兩人，出而力救於垂毀之際，否則將復不可知矣。而予與馬叔平胡小石，吳作人，金靜安，諸先生，及其他好古之士，亦得樂觀其成。固覺其難能也。乃復以圖片數幀寄良友發表，以冀引起社會對於中國古代文物之愛護，庶司保管之責者，或亦知所留意焉，則其功誠不可沒矣。

Impressions "lifted" the ancient bricks.



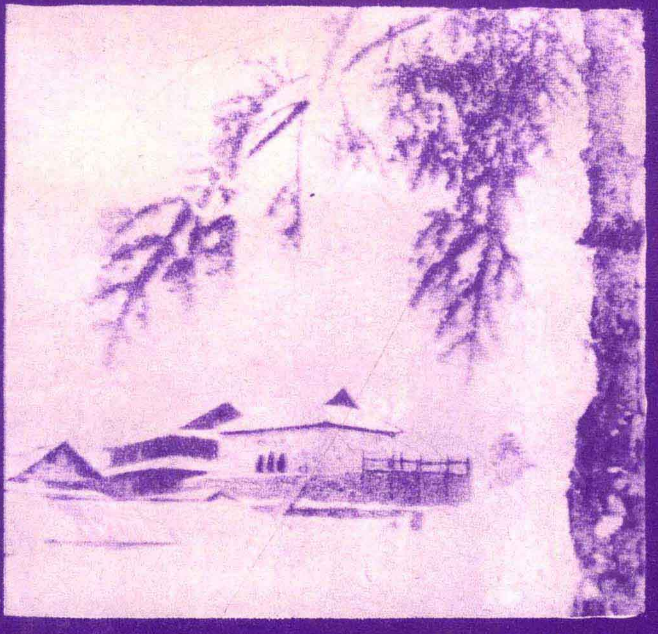
琉璃倒掛

清涼境界

炎暑中峨嵋雪景的印象

ON THE LOFTY MOUNT OMI

過志傑攝



金頂銀花



雪泥鴻爪



瓊樓玉宇

松梢飛白

夏天的良友—扇子



「扇[illegible]好清風，時時在手中」，然而扇子在小姐們的手裏却兼有扇風及裝飾的兩重作用的
As an accessory as well as a parasol.

一個勞動者在他的扇面上寫上比美術圖案更有意義的字句
Slogan on a palm-leaf fan.

焦志超攝

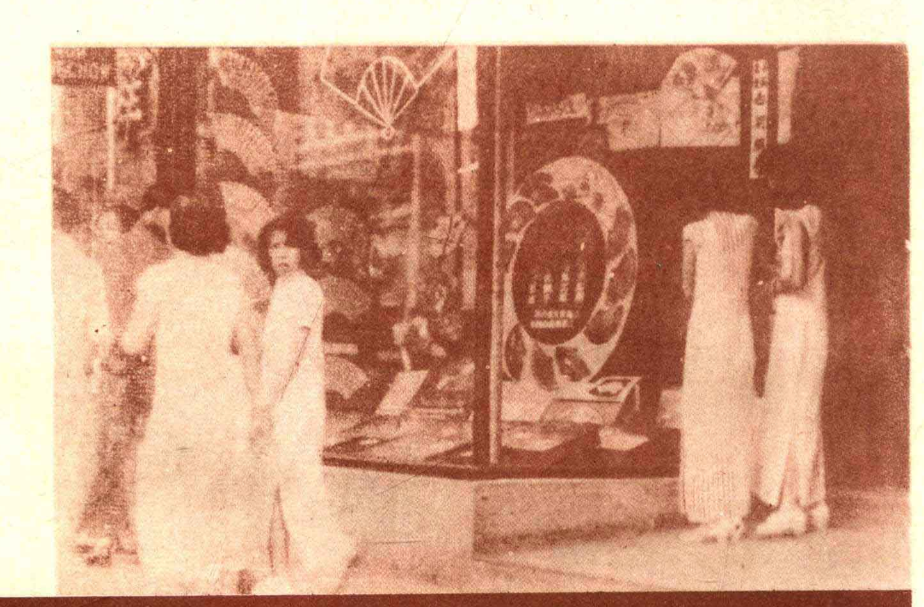
扇骨與扇面製成後，再經工人裝套
are given to trim the fans.

扇面是用絹或棉料紙裱糊而成，雖經摺疊不易破裂。
With the cotton-paper, the mountings are made by skilled workers.

柔細的扇骨是人工由粗竹竿劈削而成的。
From bomboo poles are made the finely polished frames.

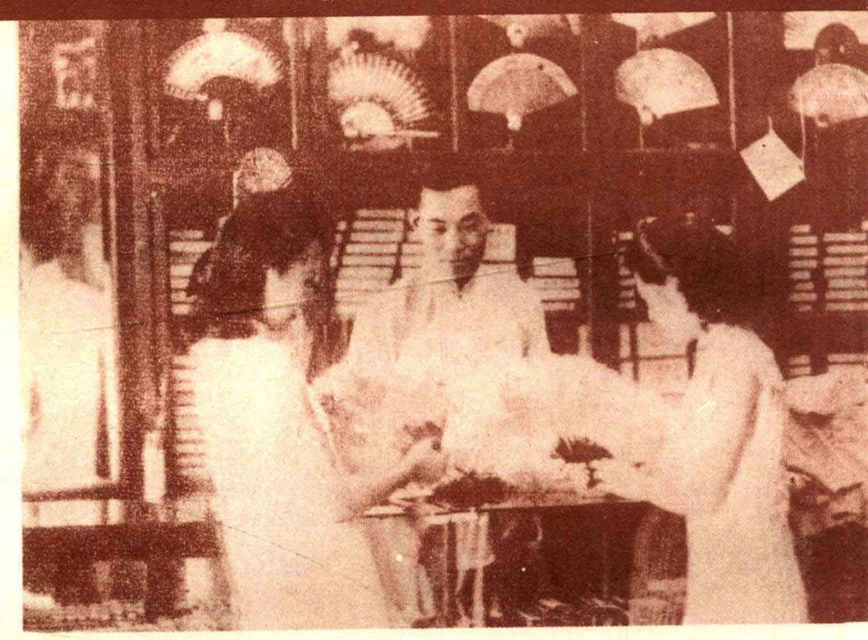


BEST FRIEND IN THE SUMMER---FAN



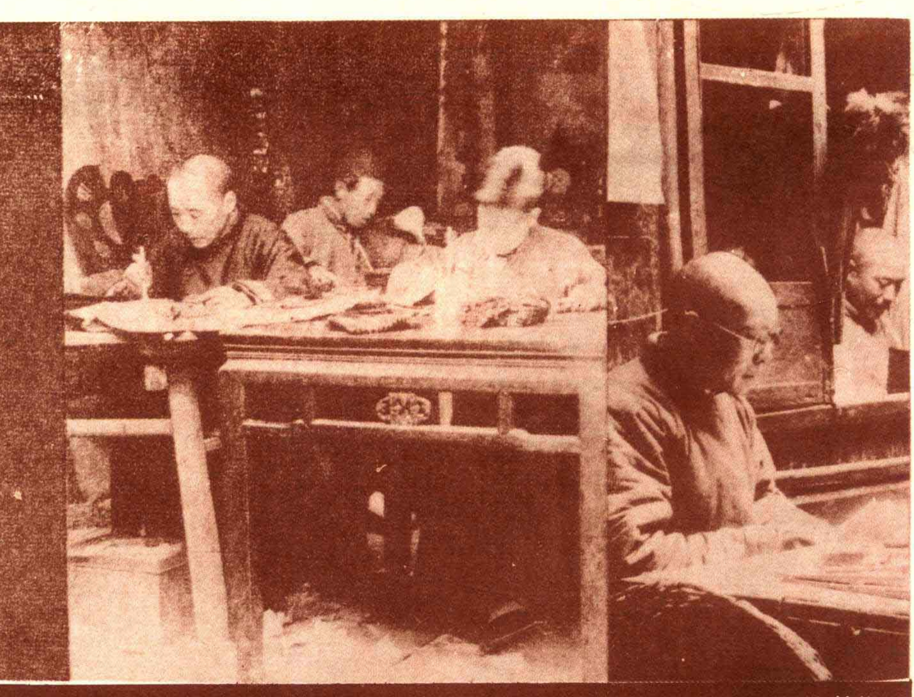
陳列扇子的窗在夏天是比較其他貨品更引人注意。

Fans dominate show-windows



夏季是扇子店夥計最忙碌的時候，天氣的熱度與扇子生意是成正比例。

The hotter the weather, the better is the business in the fan stores.



扇子作場皆聘有美術畫師專司扇面圖案之設計

No fan is complete without paintings on the paper mountings

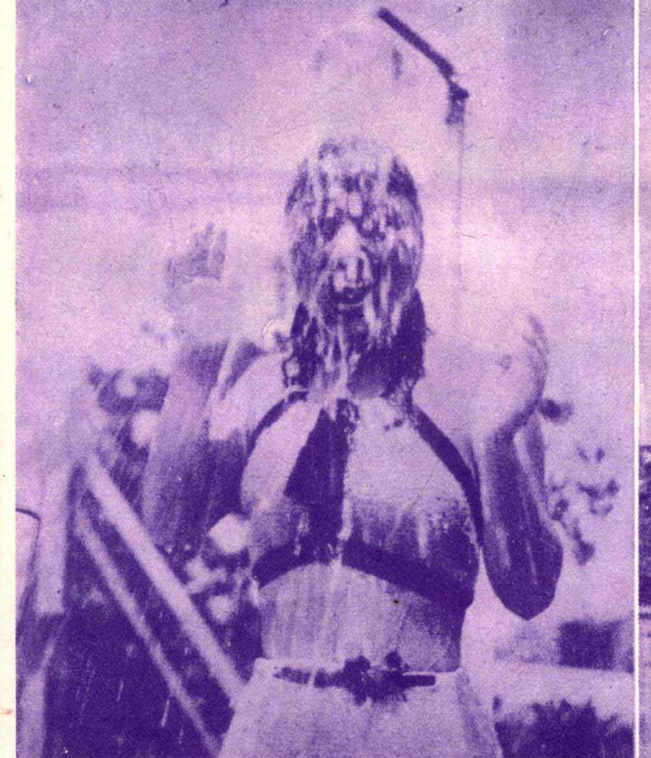
及修整等手續。

Final touches

Sunbath 日光浴

綠水池边

采風攝



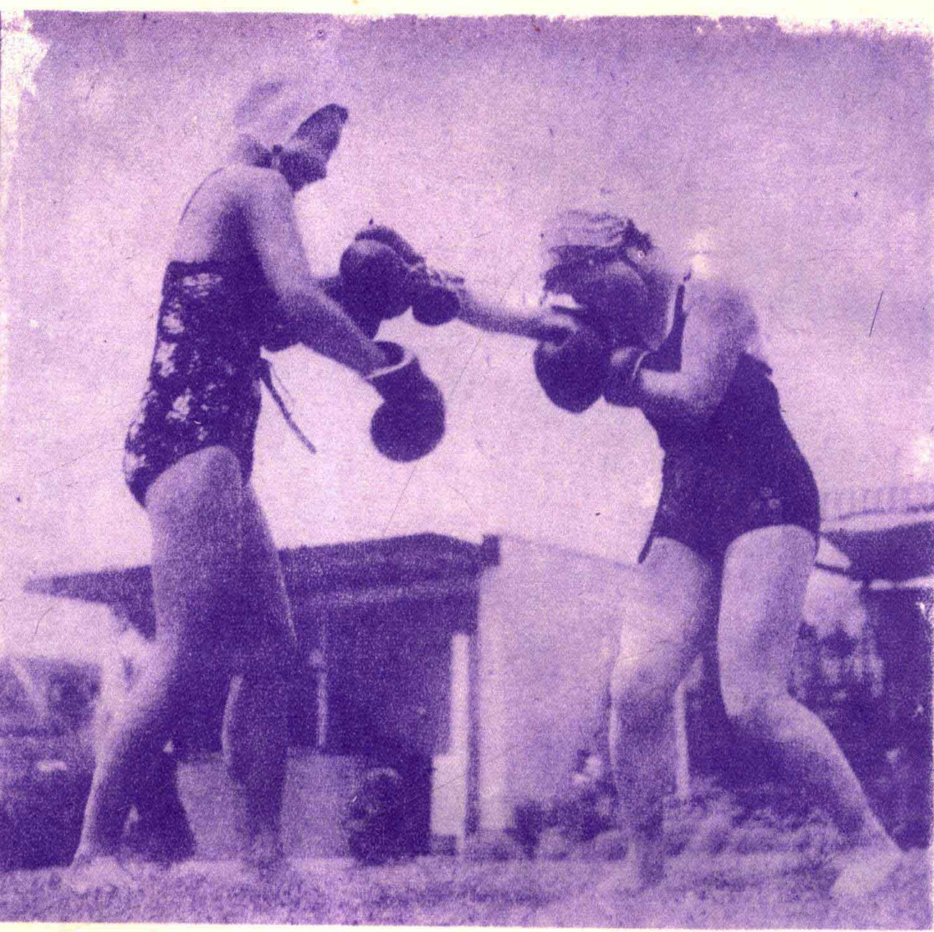
Showers 淋浴



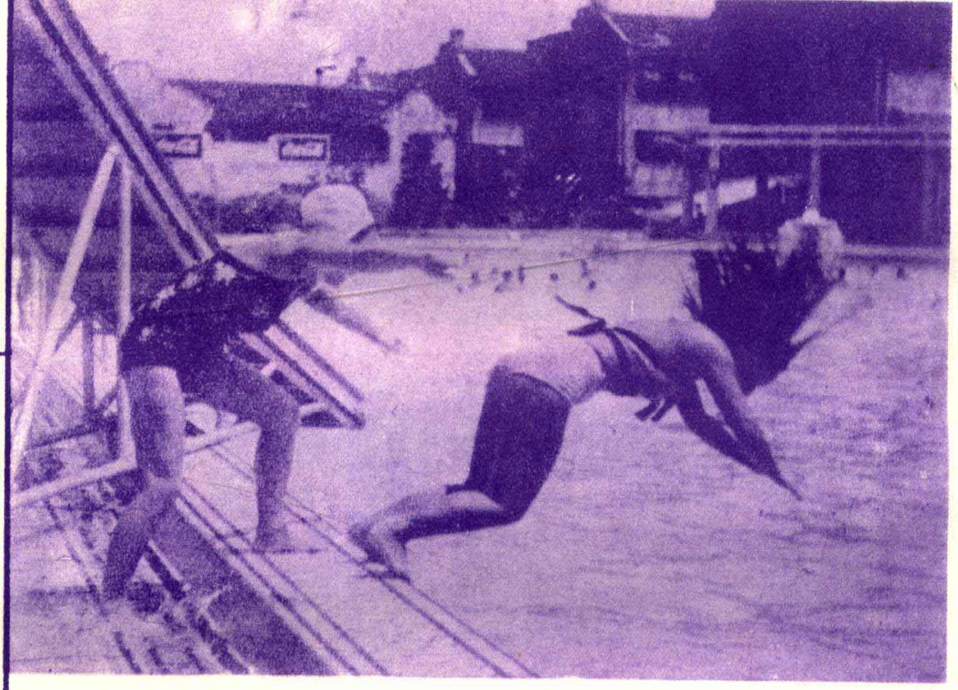
Splashing 跳躍



Looping the Rope 跳繩



Boxing 鬥拳



Into the water 入水

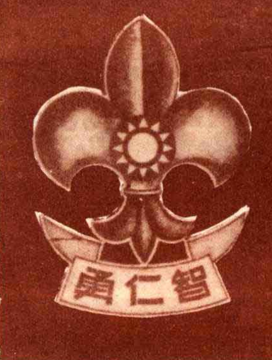
THE MERMAIDS

Push and Pull 嬉戲



Utitzing bits of land near their billets, girl scouts in China engaged themselves in farming to produce vegetables for their own meals.

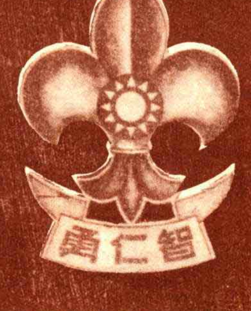
女童軍利用隙地，從事種植蔬菜，山麓一片翠綠，都是她們辛勞的成績。



中國童軍爲生產服務



LABOR SERVICE BY CHINESE BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS



今日中國社攝



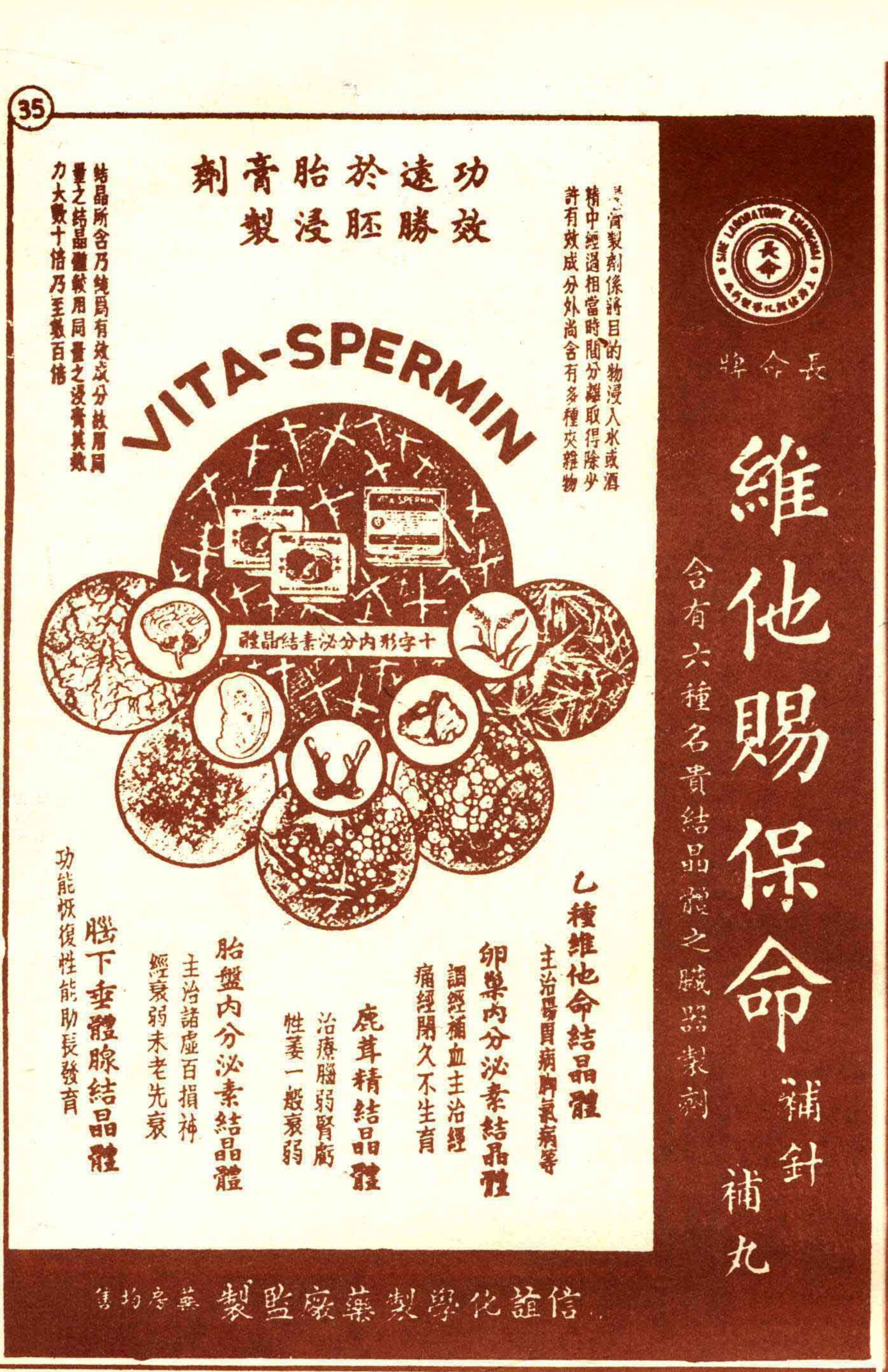
禾稻豐收，童軍農場，炊釜調羹，共嚐新穀。

From their own farms, they reap harvests. They do their own cooking, with the rice direct from their own crops.



In the small ponds, some of the boy scouts keep their flock of ducks, not as pets but in line with the productive enterprises.

池淺水清，小鴨一羣，浮沉自得，爲童軍實習畜養家禽的一個小天地。



初夏正是種瓜的季節，他們忙着搭蓋瓜棚，以期一種瓜得瓜。

In early summer, they start sowing melons-doing all the work by themselves.

他們正合力去開墾一塊荒地，務使地盡其利，人盡其力。

For refugees settling in the waste lands, they help building the huts and reclaim the farms.

農民忙着收穫的時候，童軍便分頭去幫助他們打麥。

In harvest time, the young girls and boys work as farm hands.

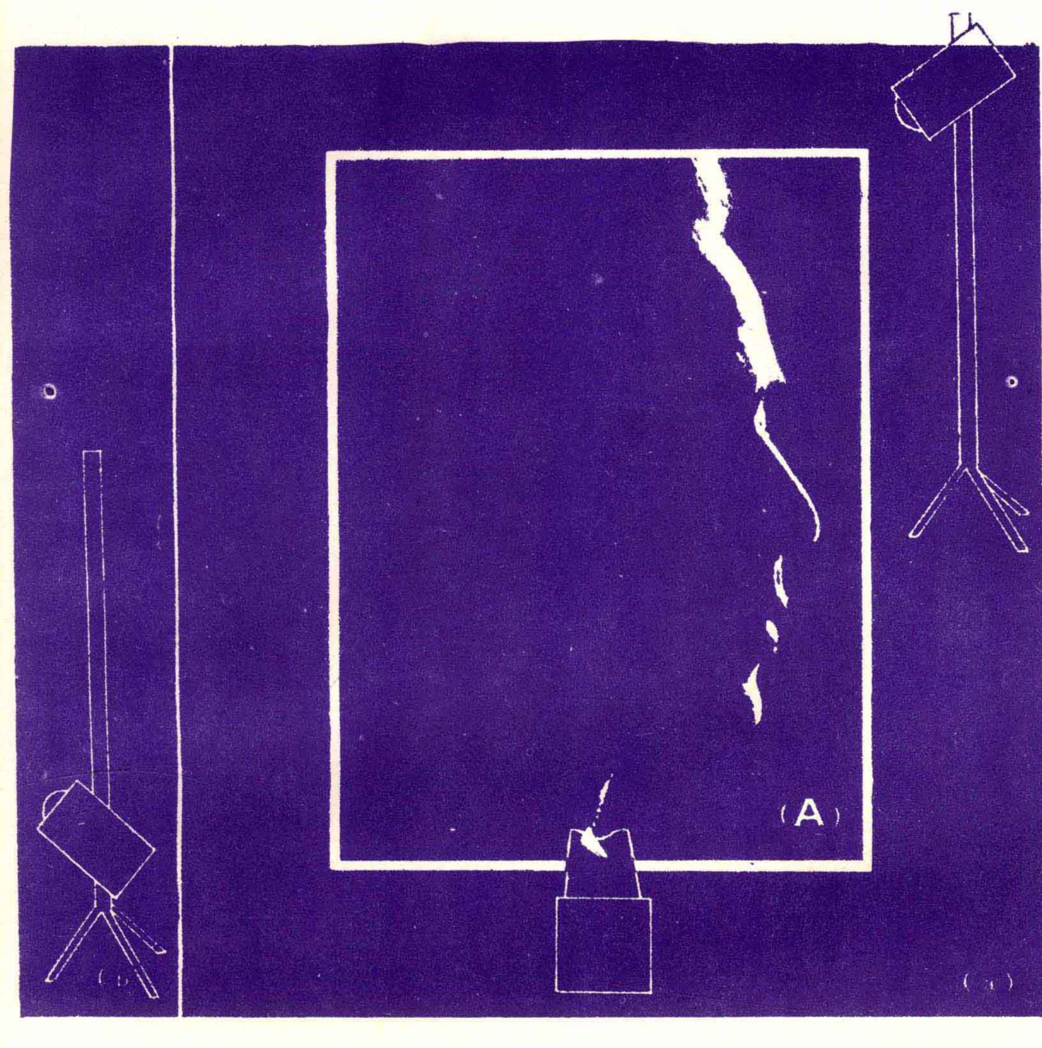
光與影

良友攝影講座（其一）

劉旭滄

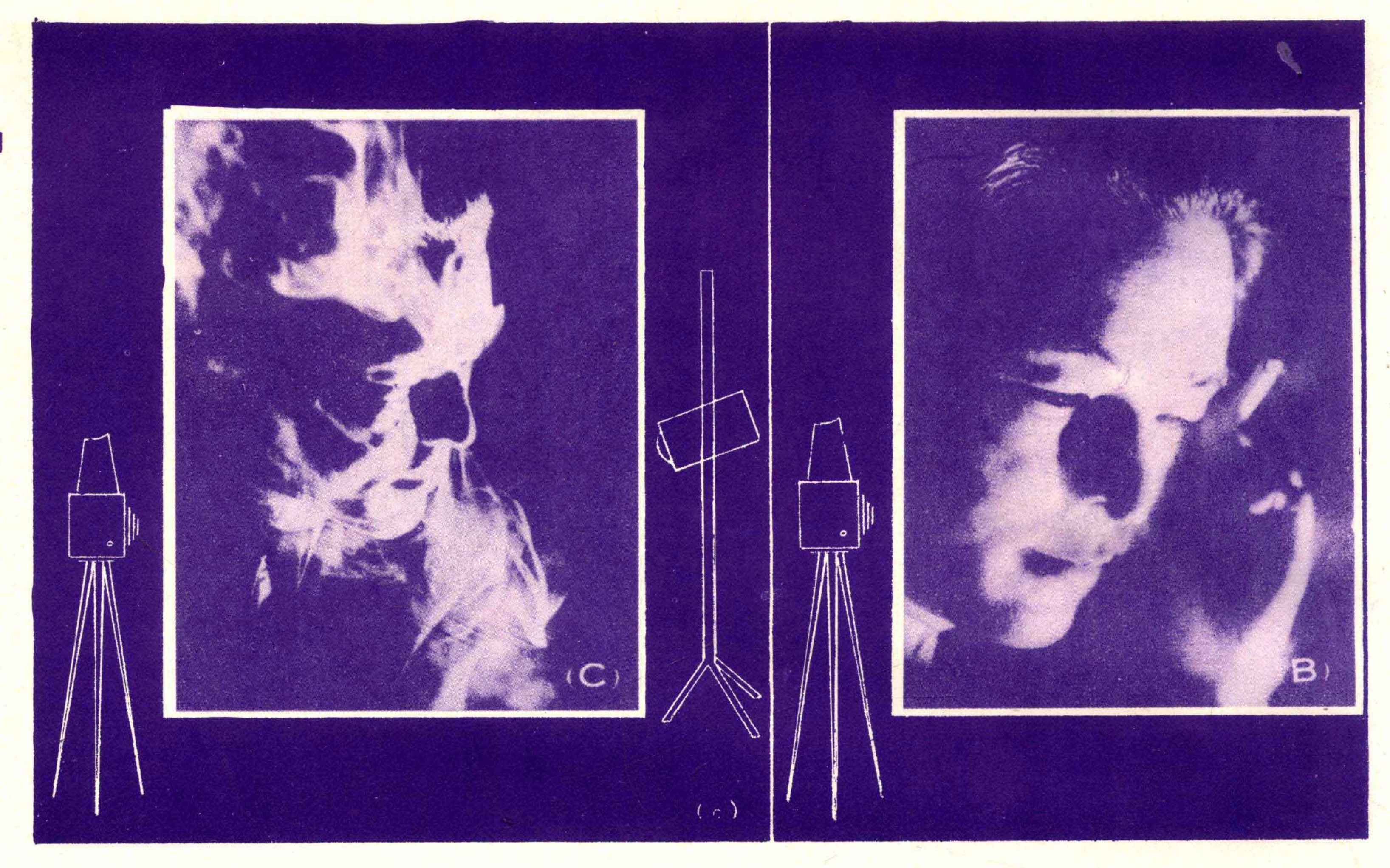
SHADOW AND LIGHT

吾人固知光與質。乃造成視覺之因素。有質無光。即視若無睹。反之。有光無質。亦不能起光之作用。各種不同之光線。形成各種不同之物質觀。不論其爲精粗美惡。無非光與質之變化。故戲劇上用光綫與色調。化裝爲異樣之容顏。而色調亦即光綫之作用也。照相爲光與質起作用後代替視覺之固定形影。光綫之强弱。光綫之方向。凡直接影嚮于吾人視覺者。無不直接影嚮于相片。即以同一主體(Subject)而言。因光線之來源强弱及視覺之地位角度。竟可以相同之目標變爲各樣之形像。今以下例三。照片分別說明之。



（A）取消弱光而僅用500 Watt Spot light之照相。距離被攝影者約三呎，其高度亦爲三尺，光綫之方向稍移後方。使射于被攝點上之光線狹小而近于背光。光圈六・三。露光時間二十份之一秒。當時之佈置如附圖（a）。所得之照相如（A）。

（B）本照之主體(Subject)與A相同。但其攝取時之佈置不同。同時被攝者以



煙霧自口鼻中徐徐吐出。延長露光時間。使自口鼻中吐出之煙霧。適足以柔和其面部。光綫亦用500 watt Spot-light高一呎。距離四尺。由下向上。斜射于被攝點。鏡箱距離四尺。光圈八。露光時間五分之一秒。其佈置如附圖(b)。所得之照片如(B)

(C)照與(B)之攝法相同。但位置與露光時間等不同。光線500 wattS potlight。高四尺。距離二尺。由上而下。斜射于被攝點。被攝者以煙霧自口鼻中徐徐吐出。鏡箱距離五尺。光圈六·三。露光時間三十分之一秒。其佈置如附圖(C)。所得之照片如(C)。

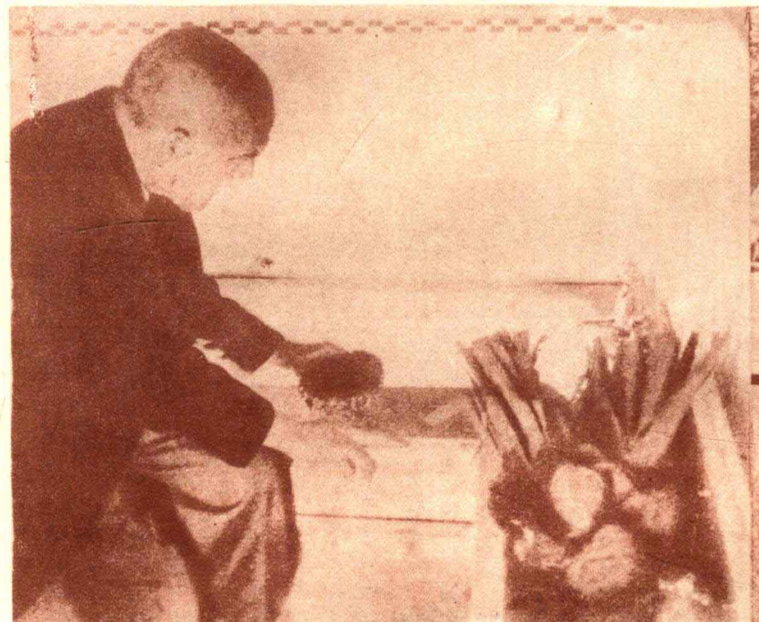
統觀以上三照片。A類似一粉筆畫之美術攝影。爲被攝者有表情之照相。入于廣告畫一類而表示沉思默想等等。B爲一有含蓄之照片。帶有諷刺幻想等色彩。因光綫之來源不同。强弱分別等關係。致使于不同地位之視覺或相同地位之視覺。均發生顯著之差別。故吾人對于攝影之光綫及地位。豈可不加注意而昧然從事乎

以草為糧

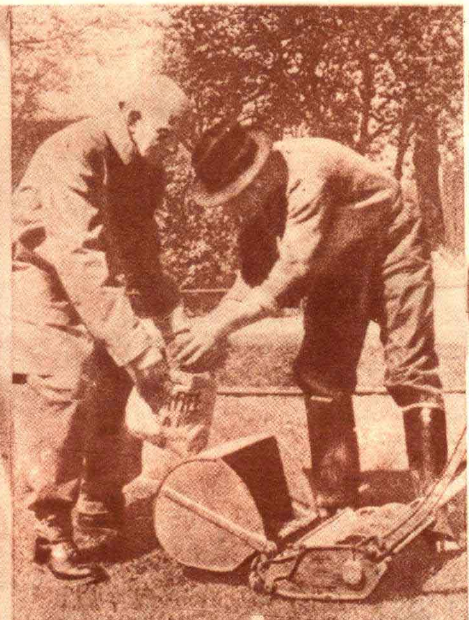
THE MAN WHO EATS

在這米珠薪桂民食為艱的年頭，讓我們向讀者報告一個動聽的好消息；英國有一位年已六十七歲的勃蘭生先生，是個退職官吏，歸田後從事畜植，他從田野間採摘各種嫩草芽葉，和着生蘿蔔，甜菜根，黃糖等物同食，如是繼續兩年，精神愈加矍鑠，生活興趣愈見增高，每天早晨還能跑步，甚至一次連踏自由車九十英里而不覺疲倦。可見草是於人類健康有裨益的一種食品，但未為人所注意，竟任其遍野漫生，讓畜生去獨享，豈不可惜。據美國巴萊爾教授分析十五種路旁野草，發現它們都含有大量的維他命C，其中最豐富的草叫馬利筋草，其含量超過菠菜八倍之多，其他如商陸，蒲公英，水田芥等也都有可驚的數字。因此美國已有「草粉」這一類東西出售，一般嚐過的人都覺得十分滿意，認為是上好的滋補食品，草可作糧食已有許多先例，如將來普遍風行，這確是一個解決民食的良好辦法。本頁圖示勃蘭生先生以草為食料的情況。

新鮮的嫩草，梢加香料及調味品，就成為一個上好的冷盤。
A pudding basin for a Nose-bag.



勃蘭生在浴缸中洗灌鮮草，以供膳食，另將一部份晒乾備為冬季之用
He "prepares his meals" in his bathroom. Some of the grass he makes artificially into hay for use during the winter monthss



神農嚐百草為藥，勃蘭生則嚐百草為糧，即鋪地的綠茵亦為其試驗品之一
He eats any kind of grass and says he would fearlessly consume any type of meadow grass.



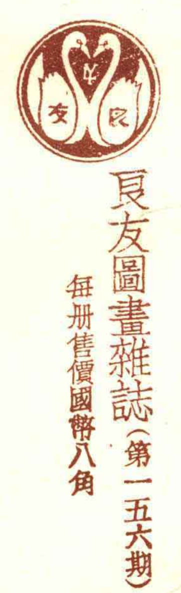
六十七歲的勃蘭生以草為糧食，吃時津津有味。
High food prices mean little to Mr. J. R. B. Branson, 68 year-old Englishman, who eats grass aud believes grass is the stuff to eat.







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